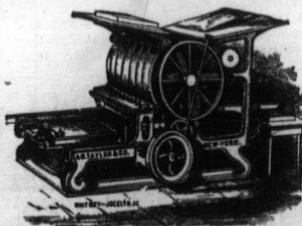


LARGEST! — CHEAPEST! — BEST!

PERTH COURIER ANNUAL

18



75.

Illustrated Almanac.

THE "PERTH COURIER"

Is the Largest Newspaper in Central Canada; and its very large and constantly increasing Circulation renders it the Best Advertising Medium in this District.

HOME NEWS of all kinds made a Speciality. All COUNTY AFFAIRS of Importance faithfully chronicled. Miscellaneous Reading carefully selected. TERMS—\$1.50 a year, in advance.

THE JOBBING DEPARTMENT

Is one of the Most Complete in Ontario.

All kinds of Printing—

Posters, Pamphlets,

Cards, Blank Forms,

Programmes, Labels,

Bill Heads, &c., &c.,

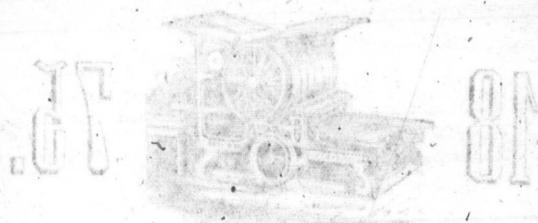
Plain and Colored—Neatly, Cheaply, and Promptly executed.

WALKER BROTHERS,

Proprietors.

LARGEST CHEAPEST BEST

PERTH COURIER ANNUAL



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THE "PERTH COURIER"

is the largest New paper in Central Canada; and its very increased
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of importance is fully described. Many interesting
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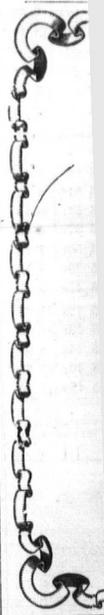
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Programmes, Labels,
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Printed and Colored—Neatly, Quickly and Promptly executed.

WALKER BROTHERS,

Proprietors

ILLI

Calendar—Page
Literary Matter
Illustrations—
19, 20, 22



If thou would
Go visit it by
For the gay l
Gild, but to f
When the b
night,
And each sh
When the col
Streams on th
When butres
Seem framed

ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL, 1875.

EDITED AND COMPILED BY

JAMES W. SMITH, Toronto, Ont.

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Calendar—Pages 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

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Illustrations—Pages 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 19, 20, 22 and 23.

Music with Words—Pages 9, 14, 18 and 21.

Poetry—Pages 1, 11, 15 and 19.

Postal Information, &c.—Page 24.

Standard Preparations—Pages 8, 12, 17 and 22.



If thou would'st view fair Melrose aright,
Go visit it by the pale moonlight;
For the gay beams of lightsome day
Gild, but to flout, the ruins grey.
When the broken arches are black in
night,
And each shafted oriel glimmers white;
When the cold light's uncertain shower
Streams on the ruin'd central tower,
When buttress and buttress, alternately,
Seem framed of ebon and ivory;

When silver edges the imagery,
And the scrolls that teach thee to live and
die;
When distant Tweed is heard to rave,
And the owl to hoot o'er the dead man's
grave,
Then go—but go alone the while—
Then view St. David's ruin'd pile;
And, home returning, soothly swear,
Was never scene so sad and fair!

JANUARY.

MOON'S PHASES.				SUN	MOON
New Moon,	First Quarter,	Full Moon,	Last Quarter,	Rises and Sets.	Rises. A. M.
1 F	New Year's Day.			7 34r	1 49
2 S	General Wolfe born, 1727.			4 35s	2 52
3 S				7 34r	3 58
4 M				4 87s	5 04
5 T	Catherine de Medici died, 1579.			7 34r	6 08
6 W	Epiphany. Old Xmas. Day.			4 39s	SETS.
7 Th				7 33r	4 23
8 F	Prince Albert Victor of Wales born, 1862.			4 41s	5 32
9 S	Death of Napoleon III., 1873.			7 33r	6 45
10 S	1st. aft. Epiphany			4 43s	8 00
11 M				7 32r	9 14
12 T				4 45s	10 28
13 W	Old New Year's Day.			7 32r	11 42
14 Th				4 48s	A. M.
15 F				7 31r	0 58
16 S	Battle of Corunna. Sir John Moore killed, 1809.			4 50s	2 17
17 S	2d aft. Epiphany			7 30r	3 37
18 M	Lord Bulwer Lytton died, 1873.			4 52s	4 55
19 T	James Watt born, 1733.			7 28r	6 07
20 W	First English Parliament, 1265.			4 55s	7 07
21 Th				7 27r	RISES.
22 F	Lord Byron born, 1788.			4 58s	6 01
23 S				7 25r	7 13
24 S	Septuagesima.			5 00s	8 22
25 M	Robert Burns born, 1759. Sabbath Schools established, 1784.			7 24r	9 28
26 T				5 03s	10 32
27 W				7 22r	11 35
28 Th	Capitulation of Paris, 1871.			5 06s	A. M.
29 F				7 20r	0 39
30 S	Execution of Charles I., 1649.			5 08s	1 44
31 S	Sexagesima.			7 18r	2 49

CALENDAR 1875.

Golden Number..... 14 Domical Letter..... C
 Epact..... 31 Roman Indiction..... 6
 Solar Cycle..... 11 Julian Period..... 6899
 The year 5565 of the Jewish Era begins Sept. 30th, 1875
 Ramadan (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) begins Oct. 1st, 1875.
 The year 1292 of the Mohammedan Era begins Feb. 7th, 1875.

THE SEASONS.

Sun enters Aries, Spring begins March 20th 12h
 Sun enters Cancer, Summer begins June 21st 9h Greenwich
 Sun enters Libra, Autumn begins Sept. 22nd 12h mean time.
 Sun enters Capricornus, Win't beg. Dec. 21st 12h

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1875 there will be two Eclipses, both of the Sun.
 1.—A Total Eclipse of the Sun, April 25th, 1875. Visible in portions of Africa and Asia, and the intermediate Indian Ocean.

11.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, September 20-22, 1875. Visible in Canada. Begins on the earth generally Sept. 20th, 10h, 12m, a.m., mean time of Greenwich, in Longitude 64° W, Latitude 38° N. Ends on the earth generally, 22nd, 3h, 50m, a.m., in Longitude 30° E., and Latitude 20° S.

The Sun's risings and settings are given for the Sun's centre, corrected for refraction.

The Moon's rising is given from full to change, and the setting from change to full.

FEBRUARY.

MOON'S PHASES.				SUN	MOON
New Moon,	First Quarter,	Full Moon,	Last Quarter,	Rises and Sets.	Rises. A. M.
1 M				7 17r	3 54
2 T	Candlemas.			5 12s	4 56
3 W				7 14r	5 52
4 Th				5 15s	6 39
5 F	Sir Robert Peel born, 1788.			7 12r	SETS.
6 S				5 18s	5 43
7 S	Quinquagesima.			7 10r	7 00
8 M	Representatives of Con. States met. Davis elected Pres., 1861.			5 21s	8 16
9 T	Shrove, Tuesday.			7 07r	9 32
10 W	Ash Wednesday.			5 23s	10 48
11 Th				7 04r	A. M.
12 F				5 26s	0 07
13 S	Proclamation of Republic in Spain, 1873.			7 02r	1 46
14 S	Quadragesima.			5 29s	2 22
15 M				6 50r	3 57
16 T	Dr. Kane died, 1857.			5 31s	4 59
17 W				6 56r	5 49
18 Th	Luther died, 1546.			5 34s	6 26
19 F				6 53r	RISES.
20 S	Steamer Hungarian lost off Cape Sable, 1860.			5 37s	6 05
21 S	2nd in Lent.			5 50r	7 12
22 M	George Washington born, 1732.			6 59s	8 17
23 T				6 47r	9 21
24 W	Dr. Guthrie died, 1872.			5 42s	10 25
25 Th				6 43r	11 30
26 F				5 44s	A. M.
27 S				6 40r	0 35
28 S	3rd in Lent.			5 47s	1 40



HYPHOPHOSPHITES, first discovered by Dr. Churchill, of Paris, so far back as 1827, as the Remedy for Consumption, Throat, Bronchial and Chest Diseases; compounded according to his recipe, still stands unrivalled, year by year adding fresh proofs to its curative effects. It is recommended by the leading Physicians of Europe and throughout the Colonies; is palatable to take, promotes appetite, strengthens the nerves and muscles, improves digestion, creates healthy blood, and restores the phosphorus originally existing in the system. A fuller reference, however, to the action of this invaluable preparation will be found on page 8. The Victoria Hypophosphites, so well known throughout the country, is prepared according to the Formula of the Original Discoverer himself, and is obtainable at any Drug Store in Canada.



MOON	
New Moon	First Quarter
Full Moon	Last Quarter
1 M	John
2 T	John
3 W	
4 Th	Gen. G
5 F	Tham
6 S	Micha
7 S	4th
8 M	
9 T	
10 W	Prince
11 Th	First G
12 F	land,
13 S	Loss of
14 S	Pass
15 M	
16 T	Lord I
17 W	
18 Th	Suez C
19 F	Bicker
20 S	
21 S	Pal
22 M	Ca
23 T	
24 W	
25 Th	Lady
26 F	Good
27 S	Americ
28 S	1861.
29 M	East
30 T	Russia
31 W	Hadyn

SUN Rises and Sets.	MOON Rises. A. M.
17r	3 54
12s	4 56
14r	5 52
15s	6 39
12r	SETS.
18s	5 43
10r	7 00
21s	8 16
07r	9 32
23s	10 48
04r	A. M.
26s	0 07
02r	1 26
29s	2 44
50r	3 57
31s	4 59
56r	5 49
34s	6 26
53r	RISES.
37s	6 05
50r	7 12
39s	8 17
47r	9 21
42s	10 25
43r	11 30
44s	A. M.
40r	0 35
47s	1 40



SPRING.

White, through the neighboring fields the sower stalks,
 With measured step, and liberal, throws the grain
 Into the faithful bosom of the ground;
 The harrow follows harsh, and shubs the scene.
 Be gracious, Heaven! for now laborious man
 Has done his part. Ye fostering breezes, blow!
 Ye softening dews, ye tender showers, descend!
 And temper all thou world-reviving sun,
 Into the perfect year! Nor ye who live
 In luxury and ease, in pomp and pride,
 Think these lost themes unworthy of your eaf.
 In ancient times the sacred plough employ'd
 The kingly and awful fathens of mankind;
 And some, with whom compared your insect tribes
 Are but the beings of a summer's day,
 Have held the scale of empire, ruled the storm
 Of mighty war, then with victorious hand,
 Disdaining little delicacies, seized
 The plough, and greatly independent scorn'd
 All the vile stores corruption can bestow.

MARCH.

MOON'S PHASES.				SUN	MOON
New Moon	First Quarter	Full Moon	Last Quarter	Rises and Sets.	Rises A. M.
1 M				6 37r	2 43
2 T	John Wesley died, 1791.			5 50s	3 41
3 W				6 33r	4 31
4 Th	Gen. Grant inaug. Pres. 1869			5 52s	5 12
5 F	Thames Tunnel opened, 1845			6 30r	5 46
6 S	Michael Angelo born, 1474.			5 55s	6 14
7 S	4th in Lent.			6 26r	SETS.
8 M				5 57s	7 12
9 T				6 23r	8 31
10 W	Prince of Wales marr., 1863. First daily paper issued in Eng- land, 1702.			6 00s	9 51
11 Th				6 19r	11 13
12 F				6 02s	A. M.
13 S	Loss of the President, 1841.			6 16r	0 34
14 S	Passion Sunday.			6 05s	1 50
15 M				6 12r	2 55
16 T	Lord Byron died, 1824.			6 07s	3 48
17 W				6 09r	4 29
18 Th	Suez Canal completed, 1869.			6 09s	5 01
19 F	Bickersteth born, 1824.			6 06r	5 26
20 S				6 12s	5 46
21 S	Palm Sunday.			6 02r	RISES.
22 M	[Crusader burned, 1556.			6 14s	7 09
23 T				5 58r	8 13
24 W				6 17s	9 17
25 Th	Lady Day.			5 54r	10 22
26 F	Good Friday.			6 19s	11 28
27 S	American Civil War commenced, 1861.			5 51r	A. M.
28 S	Easter Day.			6 21s	0 31
29 M	Russian War ended, 1856.			5 47r	1 31
30 T				6 24s	2 23
31 W	Hadyn born, 1732.			5 43r	3 07

APRIL.

MOON'S PHASES.				SUN	MOON
New Moon	First Quarter	Full Moon	Last Quarter	Rises and Sets.	Rises A. M.
1 Th	Loss of "Atlantic," 563 lives lost, 1873.			5 42r	3 43
2 F	Gen. Lee evacuated Richmond, 1863.			6 27s	4 13
3 S	Washington Irving bn. 1783.			5 38r	4 38
4 S	Low Sunday.			6 30s	5 00
5 M				5 34r	SETS.
6 T				6 32s	7 25
7 W	Prince Leopold born, 1853.			5 31r	8 48
8 T	Hobson's Bay Co'y. established, 1892.			6 35s	10 13
9 F				5 27r	11 35
10 S				6 37s	A. M.
11 S	2nd after Easter.			5 24r	0 47
12 M				6 39s	1 46
13 T	Bombardment of Fort Sumpter, 1861.			5 21r	2 31
14 W	President Lincoln assassinated, 1865.			6 42s	3 05
15 Th				5 17r	3 31
16 F	Battle of Culloden, 1746.			6 44s	3 53
17 S				5 14r	4 12
18 S	3rd after Easter.			6 46s	4 29
19 M				5 11r	RISES.
20 T	Cromwell dissolves the Rump Parliament, 1653.			6 49s	7 06
21 W	Bishop Heber born, 1753.			5 07r	8 11
22 Th				6 51s	9 17
23 F	Shakespeare died, 1616.			5 04r	10 22
24 S				6 54s	11 23
25 S	4th after Easter.			5 01r	A. M.
26 M				6 56s	0 17
27 T				4 58r	1 04
28 W	Mutiny of the Bounty, 1789.			6 58s	1 42
29 Th				4 55r	2 13
30 F	Washington first President of United States, 1789.			7 01s	2 39

by Dr. Church's Consumption, used according to adding fresh by the leading s; it palatable sand muscle, restores the iller reference, so will be found, o well known the Formula of s at any Drug

MAY.

MOON'S PHASES.				SUN	MOON	
New Moon	12	3H	40Min	Rises	Rises	
First Quarter	13	3	22m	and	sets.	
Full Moon	20	3	22m			
Last Quarter	28	1	12m			
1 S	<i>May Day.</i>				4 52r	3 01
2 S	Rogation Sunday.				7 03a	3 23
3 M	(Reg. Slave Trade abol. 1807.				4 49r	3 44
4 T	First Steamer from Montreal to Quebec, 1813.				7 05a	4 47
5 W	Audubon born, 1782.				4 46r	SETS.
6 Th	<i>Ascension Day.</i>				7 08a	9 08
7 F					4 44r	10 28
8 S	John Stuart M ^{rs} died, 1878.				7 10a	11 35
9 S	1st after Ascension.				4 42r	A.M.
10 M					7 12a	0 27
11 T					4 39r	1 06
12 W					7 14a	1 35
13 Th	Johan Barneveldt beheaded, 1618				4 37r	1 59
14 F					7 12a	2 18
15 S	Dan. O'Connell died, 1847.				4 35r	2 36
16 S	Whit Sunday.				7 19a	2 53
17 M					4 32r	3 10
18 T	Disruption of the Scotch Church, 1845.				7 21a	3 29
19 W					4 30r	3 51
20 Th	Sir Geo. E. Cartier died, 1873.				7 23a	RISES.
21 F					4 29r	9 16
22 S					7 25a	10 13
23 S	Trinity Sunday.				4 27r	11 02
24 M	QUEEN VICTORIA BORN, 1819.				7 27a	11 42
25 T	Fenian SKirmish, ECHO HILL, 1870				4 25r	A.M.
26 W					7 29a	0 14
27 Th	<i>Corpus Christi.</i>				4 24r	0 41
28 F	[John Calvin died, 1564.				7 31a	1 04
29 S	Charles II born, 1630.				4 23r	1 25
30 S	1st after Trinity.				7 32a	1 46
31 M	Dr. Chalmers died, 1847.				4 21r	2 06

RAISING A CAPITAL.

About fifty years back, two young fellows, brothers, went to Jamaica; they were by trade blacksmiths. Finding, soon after their arrival, that they could do nothing without a little money to begin with, but that with £50 or £70 they might be able to realise a fortune, they hit upon the following novel and ingenious expedient. One of them stripped the other naked, shaved him close, and blackened him from head to foot. This ceremony being performed, he took him to one of the negro dealers, who was so pleased with the appearance of the young fellow, that he advanced £50 currency upon the bill of sale; and prided himself much upon the purchase, supposing him the finest negro on the island. The same evening this manufactured negro made his escape to his brother, washed himself clean, and resumed his former appearance. Rewards were then in vain offered in handbills, pursuit was stopped, and discovery, by care and precaution, rendered impracticable. The brothers with the money commenced business, and actually returned to England, not many years since, with a fortune of £20,000. Previous, however, to their departure from the island, they waited upon the gentleman from whom they had received the money, and recalling the circumstance of the negro to his recollection, paid him the principal and interest with thanks.

JUNE.

MOON'S PHASES.				SUN	MOON	
New Moon	12	3H	23a	Rises	Rises.	
First Quarter	18	3	35a	and	sets.	
Full Moon	25	3	21m			
Last Quarter	31	9	21m			
1 T	John Sandfield Macdonald died, 1872.				4 21r	2 32
2 W					7 35a	3 00
3 Th					4 20r	SETS.
4 F					7 37a	9 15
5 S					4 19r	10 15
6 S	2nd after Trinity.				7 38a	11 01
7 M					4 18r	11 35
8 T	First Parliament at Ottawa in new building, 1860.				7 39a	A.M.
9 W	Charles Dickens died, 1870.				4 18r	0 01
10 Th					7 41a	0 23
11 F					4 18r	0 42
12 S					7 42a	0 59
13 S	3rd after Trinity.				4 17r	1 16
14 M					7 43a	1 35
15 T	Magna Charta signed, 1215.				4 17r	1 56
16 W					7 44a	2 20
17 Th	International Peace Jubilee, Boston, 1872.				4 17r	2 51
18 F					7 44a	RISES.
19 S					4 18r	8 59
20 S	4th after Trinity.				7 45a	9 42
21 M	First Newspaper pub. in Canada, 1764.				4 15r	10 16
22 T					7 48a	10 45
23 W	First Regatta in England, 1776.				4-18r	11 08
24 Th					7 46a	11 30
25 F	Earl Dufferin arrived at Quebec, 1872.				4 19r	11 50
26 S					7 46a	A.M.
27 S	5th after Trinity.				4 20r	0 10
28 M	Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838.				7 46a	0 32
29 T					4 21r	0 57
30 W	Source of Nile discovered by Baker, 1868.				7 46a	1 30

CURIOUS MODE OF BARTER.

At Temenhint, in Northern Africa, the inhabitants have a curious mode of barter. The person who has any goods to sell mentions what he wishes to exchange for certain commodities, whether oil, liquid, butter, or shahm, which is a kind of salted fat, much resembling lard tallow in taste and smell. If liquids, he pours water into a pot, in proportion to the quantity of oil or butter he requires; if solid, he brings a stone of the size of the shahm or other article demanded. The buyer pours out water, or sends for smaller stones until he thinks a fair equivalent is offered. The quantities then agreed for are made up to the size of the stone or the depth of the water.

Salve for Horses, &c.—The best healing compound ever discovered for the perfect and rapid cure of Wounds, Sores, Cuts, Bruises, &c., in Horses or Cattle is the Carbolic Salve, described in full on page 12; the parts affected need only to be washed with Carbolic Soap and warm water, then apply the Salve, when the healing process immediately commences and is rapidly completed.—For washing Horses, Cattle, or Dogs, the Carbolic Soap is proved to be superior to Castile or any other kind.—Both these articles, the Victoria Carbolic Salve and Victoria Carbolic Soap, are kept by every Druggist in the Country.

The Electric Lintment, described fully on page 12, is a sovereign preparation for the quick Relief and Cure of Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, and of every description of pain in the Limbs or Sinews. It is equally a standard Medicine for Horses and Cattle.



MO

New Moon -
First Quarter
Full Moon -
Last Quarter

1 Th Co
2 F
3 S
4 S
5 M
6 T
7 W
8 Th
9 F
10 S
11 S
12 M
13 T
14 W
15 Th
16 F
17 S
18 S
19 M
20 T
21 W
22 Th
23 F
24 S
25 S
26 M
27 T
28 W
29 Th
30 F
31 S

SUN Rise and Set.	MOON Rise A.M.
21r	2 32
36s	3 00
20r	SETS.
37s	9 15
19r	10 15
38s	11 01
18r	11 35
39s	A.M.
18r	0 01
41s	0 23
18r	0 42
42s	0 59
17r	1 16
43s	1 35
17r	1 56
44s	2 20
17r	2 51
44s	RISES.
18r	8 59
45s	9 42
18r	10 16
45s	10 45
18r	11 08
46s	11 30
19r	11 50
46s	A.M.
20r	0 10
46s	0 32
21r	0 57
46s	1 30

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If liquids, h-
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nt is offered.
up to the size

Compound ever
Wounds, Sores,
Carbolic Salve,
I need only to be
arm water, then
immediately com-
g Heron, Calli-
write to Castle
Victoria Carbolic
every Druggist

on page 15 is a
Care of Resorp-
tion of pain in
r medicines for



JULY.

MOON'S PHASES.		SUN	MOON
New Moon	1D 4H 23M	Rise and Set.	Rise and A.M.
1	Th	Confed. of Provinces, 1867.	4 22r 2 12
2	F		7 45s 3 06
3	S	Foundation of Quebec laid by Cartier, 1608.	4 23r SETS.
4	S	6th after Trinity.	7 45s 9 31
5	M	Evacuation of Crimea, 1856.	4 24r 10 01
6	T		7 44s 10 25
7	W	Col. Simcoe Lieut.-Governor, 1792	4 25r 10 45
8	Th		7 44s 11 03
9	F	Importation of Slaves into Canada forbidden, 1793.	4 27r 11 21
10	S	Yacht "Foam" lost off Niagara, 1871.	7 43s 11 39
11	S	7th after Trinity.	4 28r 11 59
12	M	Invasion of Canada by Gen. Hull at Detroit, 1812.	7 42s A.M.
13	T		4 30r 0 22
14	W		7 40s 0 51
15	Th	France declared War against Prussia, 1870.	4 32r 1 26
16	F	Massacre at Cawnpore, 1857.	7 39s 2 11
17	S		4 33r 3 05
18	S	8th after Trinity.	7 38s RISES.
19	M	Queen captivated to English, 1629.	4 35r 8 48
20	T	First stone of Victoria Bridge laid, 1854.	7 36s 9 13
21	W	Battle of Bull's Run, 1861.	4 37r 9 35
22	Th		7 34s 9 55
23	F	Upper and Lower Canada united, 1840.	4 39r 10 15
24	S	Gibraltar taken, 1812.	7 32s 10 36
25	S	9th after Trinity.	4 41r 11 00
26	M	Jews first admitted into English Parliament, 1858.	7 30s 11 28
27	T		4 43r A.M.
28	W		7 28s 0 05
29	Th	Wilberforce died, 1833.	4 45r 0 52
30	F	Prince of Wales landed at Halifax, 1860.	7 26s 1 54
31	S		4 47r 3 07

SUMMER.

It is a sultry day; the sun has drunk
The dew that lay upon the morning grass;
There is no rustling in the lofty elm
That canopy my dwelling, and its shade
Scarce cools me. All is silent, save the faint
And interrupted murmur of the bee,
Settling on the sick flowers, and then again
Instantly on the wing. The plants around
Feel the too potent fervours: the tall maize
Rolls up its long green leaves; the clover droops
its tender foliage, and declines its bloom.
But far in the increased sunshine tower the hills,
With all their growth of woods, and then again
As if the scorching heat and dazzling light
Were but an element they loved. Bright clouds,
Motionless pillars of the brazen heaven,—
Their bases on the mountains—their white tops
Shining in the far ether—fire the air
With a reflected radiance, and make turn
The gazer's eye away.

AUGUST.

MOON'S PHASES.		SUN	MOON
New Moon	1D 4H 23M	Rise and Set.	Rise and P.M.
1	S	10th after Trinity.	4 48r 7 59
2	M	[Slavery abol. in Eng. 1834	7 23s 8 25
3	T	Battle of Fort Williams Henry, 1757.	4 51r 8 47
4	W		7 20s 9 06
5	Th	Atlantic Cable laid, 1858.	4 53r 9 24
6	F	Prince Alf. Ernest bn., 1844	7 18s 9 42
7	S		4 55r 10 42
8	S	11th after Trinity.	7 15s 10 24
9	M		4 57r 10 50
10	T	Cartier first anchored off Labrador, 1482.	7 12s 11 23
11	W		4 59r A.M.
12	Th	First American Railroad opened, 1825.	7 09s 0 03
13	F		5 02r 0 54
14	S	Great Battle at Meta, 1814.	7 06s 1 54
15	S	12th after Trinity.	5 04r 3 02
16	M	Battle of Detroit, 1812.	7 03s RISES.
17	T	Frederick the Great d., 1786	5 06r 7 40
18	W		7 00s 8 00
19	Th	River St. Lawrence discovered, 1653.	5 08r 8 20
20	F		6 57s 8 41
21	S	Prince of W. landed at Quebec, 1800.	5 11r 9 03
22	S	13th after Trinity.	6 54s 9 30
23	M	Hong-Kong taken, 1839.	5 13r 10 04
24	T		6 50s 10 46
25	W	Victoria Bridge opened by Prince of Wales, 1860.	5 15r 11 42
26	Th	Prince Albert born, 1819.	6 47s A.M.
27	F		5 17r 0 49
28	S	W. Lyon Mackenzie died at Toronto, 1861.	6 44s 2 05
29	S	14th after Trinity.	5 20r 3 23
30	M		6 40s SETS.
31	T	John Bunyan died, 1688.	5 22r 7 09

SEPTEMBER.

MOON'S PHASES.				SUN	MOON
First Quarter.	Full Moon.	Last Quarter.	New Moon.	Rises and Sets.	Rises and Sets.
1 W				5 23r	7 28
2 Th	Great Fire in London, 1666.			6 35s	7 46
3 F	Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.			5 25r	8 04
4 S	French Republic dec., 1870.			6 31s	8 25
5 S	15th after Trinity			5 27r	8 49
6 M	Prince of Wales visited Toronto, 1860.			6 27s	9 18
7 T				5 30r	9 57
8 W				6 22s	10 48
9 Th	Battle of Flodden, 1513.			6 32r	11 39
10 F				6 18s	A. M.
11 S	Captain Hall died, 1844.			5 34r	0 43
12 S	16th after Trinity			6 14s	1 03
13 M	General Wolfe killed at Quebec, 1759.			5 37r	3 56
14 T	Fenimore Cooper died, 1851.			6 11s	RISES.
15 W	L. K. Brunel, Engineer, died 1859.			5 39r	6 24
16 Th				6 08s	6 45
17 F	First U. C. Parliament met at Niagara, 1792.			5 41r	7 07
18 S	Capitulation of Quebec, 1759			6 04s	7 34
19 S	17th after Trinity			5 43r	8 03
20 M	Battle of the Alma, 1854.			6 01s	8 45
21 T	Sir Walter Scott died, 1832.			5 46r	9 30
22 W	Commencement of Jewish year, 3525.			5 57s	10 40
23 Th				5 48r	11 52
24 F	Benj. Butler died, 1680.			5 53s	A. M.
25 S	Richard Porson died, 1808.			5 50r	1 08
26 S	18th after Trinity			5 50s	2 24
27 M				5 52r	3 36
28 T				5 48s	SETS.
29 W	Michaelmas day.			5 54r	5 50
30 Th	Whitfield died, 1770.			5 44s	6 09



OCTOBER.

MOON'S PHASES.				SUN	MOON
First Quarter.	Full Moon.	Last Quarter.	New Moon.	Rises and Sets.	Rises and Sets.
1 F				5 57r	6 29
2 S	Major Andre executed, 1796			5 41s	6 51
3 S	19th after Trinity			5 50r	7 19
4 M	George Peabody died, 1871.			5 37s	7 53
5 T				6 01r	8 35
6 W				5 33s	9 26
7 Th	Edgar Allan Poe died, 1849.			6 05r	10 25
8 F	Nat. of V. M. Great fire at Chicago, 1872.			5 29s	11 33
9 S	Prince of Wales born, 1841.			6 07r	A. M.
10 S	20th after Trinity			5 25s	0 43
11 M	Great Fire at Boston, 1872			6 09r	1 56
12 T	Columbus landed on San Salvador, 1492.			5 22s	3 09
13 W	Battle of Queenston Heights, 1812.			6 14r	4 33
14 Th	Battle of Hastings, 1066.			5 19s	5 08
15 F				6 14r	5 33
16 S	Marie Antoinette guillotined, 1793.			5 15s	6 03
17 S	21st after Trinity			6 16r	6 41
18 M	St. Luke Ev.			5 11s	7 29
19 T				6 18r	8 30
20 W	Death of Grace Darling, 1842.			5 09r	9 42
21 Th	Nelson killed in Trafalgar Bay, 1805.			6 20r	10 58
22 F				5 06s	A. M.
23 S	San Juan Boundary Question decided by Emp. Germany, 1872.			6 23r	0 14
24 S	22d after Trinity			6 02s	1 27
25 M	St. Crispin's Day.			6 25r	2 36
26 T				5 00s	3 43
27 W	Capitulation of Metz, 1870.			6 27r	4 49
28 Th				4 56s	SETS.
29 F	Keats born, 1795.			6 30r	5 00
30 S				4 54s	5 21
31 S	23d after Trinity.			6 34r	5 52

THE CLOSE OF AUTUMN.

The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year,
Of wailing winds and naked woods and meadows brown and sere.
Heaped in the hollows of the grove the withered leaves lie dead,
They rustle to the eddying gust and to the rabbit's tread.
The robin and the wren are flown, and from the shrub the jay,
And from the wood top calls the crow, through all the gloomy day.
Where are the flowers, the fair young flowers, that lately sprung and stood,
In brighter light and softer airs, a beauteous sisterhood?
Alas! they all are in their graves—the gentle race of flowers
Are lying in their lowly beds, with the fair and good of ours:
The rain is falling where they lie—but the cold November rain
Calls not from out the gloomy earth the lovely ones again.

—Bryant.



MC	Full Moon.	Last Quarter	New Moon.
1 M			
2 T			
3 W			
4 Th			
5 F			
6 S			
7 S			
8 M			
9 T			
10 W			
11 Th			
12 F			
13 S			
14 S			
15 M			
16 T			
17 W			
18 Th			
19 F			
20 S			
21 S			
22 M			
23 T			
24 W			
25 Th			
26 F			
27 S			
28 S			
29 M			
30 T			

SUN
Rises
and
sets.

MOON
Sets.
P. M.

57r 6 29
41a 6 51
59r 7 19
37a 7 53
01r 8 35
33a 9 26
05r 10 25
29r 11 33
07r A. M.
25a 0 43
09r 1 56
22a 3 09
12r RISES.
19a 5 08
14r 5 33
15a 6 03
16r 6 41
11a 7 29
18r 8 30
09a 9 42
20r 10 58
06a A. M.
23r 0 14
03a 1 27
25r 2 36
06a 3 43
27r 4 49
56a SETS.
30r 5 00
14a 5 21
54r 5 52

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-Bryant.



WINTER.

O Winter! ruler of the inverted year,
Thy scatter'd hair with snow like silver hair,
Thy breath congel'd upon thy lips, thy cheeks
Fringed with a beard made white with other snows
Than those of age, thy furrow'd wrap'd in clouds,
A leafless branch thy sceptre, and thy throne
A sliding car, indebted to no wheels,
But urged by storms along its slippery way;
I love thee, all unlovely as thou seem'st,
And dread as thou art. Thou hold'st the sun
A prisoner in the yet unawaken'd east,
Shortening his journey between morn and noon,
And hurrying him, impatient of his stay,
Down to the rosy west; but kindly still
Compensating his loss with added hours
Of social converse and instructive ease,
And gathering, at short notice, in one group
The family dispersed, and fixing thought,
Not less dispersed by daylight and its cares.

Cooper.

NOVEMBER.

MOON'S PHASES.		SUN	MOON
First Quarter, - - - - -	40. 41.	Rises	Sets.
Full Moon, - - - - -	13 4	and	Sets.
Last Quarter, - - - - -	25 5	Sets.	P. M.
New Moon, - - - - -	27 5		
1 M	All Saints' Day.	6 35r	6 31
2 T		4 51a	7 18
3 W	T. G. & B. R. R. opened, 1871.	6 38r	8 13
4 Th		4 48a	9 19
5 F	Gunpowder Plot, 1605.	6 41r	10 26
6 S	Princess Charlotte died, 1817.	4 45a	11 25
7 S	24th aft. Trinity	6 43r	A. M.
8 M		4 42a	0 46
9 T	Prince of Wales born, 1741.	6 46r	1 59
10 W	Great fire in Boston, Mass., 1872.	4 40a	8 13
11 Th		6 49r	RISES.
12 F		4 38a	3 53
13 S		6 51r	4 33
14 S	25th aft. Trinity.	4 36a	5 18
15 M		6 54r	6 16
16 T		4 34a	7 26
17 W		6 57r	8 44
18 Th		4 33a	10 12
19 F		6 59r	11 15
20 S		4 32a	A. M.
21 S	26th aft. Trinity.	7 02r	0 28
22 M	Dr. George Wilson died, 1839.	4 30a	1 36
23 T		7 05r	2 41
24 W	Grace Darling born, 1815.	4 29a	3 46
25 Th		7 07r	4 52
26 F		4 27a	SETS.
27 S	Destruction of first Eddystone Lighthouse, 1703.	7 09r	3 53
28 S	Advent Sunday.	4 27a	4 30
29 M	First newspaper printed by steam, 1814.	7 11r	5 15
30 T	St. Andrew's Day.	4 26a	6 09

DECEMBER.

MOON'S PHASES.		SUN	MOON
First Quarter, - - - - -	20 50	Rises	Sets.
Full Moon, - - - - -	28 2	and	Sets.
Last Quarter, - - - - -	35 2	Sets.	P. M.
New Moon, - - - - -	37 1		
1 W		7 13r	7 10
2 Th	First Mechanics' Institute in London, 1824.	4 24a	8 16
3 F		7 15r	9 23
4 S	Michaelmas term ends.	4 24a	10 32
5 S	2nd in Advent.	7 17r	11 41
6 M		4 24a	A. M.
7 T		7 19r	0 51
8 W	Thomas DeQuincy died, 1839.	4 23a	2 03
9 Th	Hon. Robert Baldwin died, 1857.	7 20r	3 21
10 F		4 23a	4 43
11 S		7 22r	RISES.
12 S	3rd in Advent.	4 24a	3 54
13 M	Dr. Samuel Johnson died, 1784.	7 24r	4 59
14 T	Prince Consort died, 1861.	4 24a	6 17
15 W		7 26r	7 43
16 Th		4 24a	9 01
17 F	First Parliament of I. C. assembled, 1792.	7 28r	10 14
18 S		4 25a	11 25
19 S	4th in Advent.	7 30r	A. M.
20 M	South Carolina seceded from Union, 1860.	4 26a	0 33
21 T		7 32r	1 39
22 W		4 27a	2 43
23 Th		7 33r	3 50
24 F	Treaty of Ghent, 1814.	4 28a	4 56
25 S	Christmas Day.	7 33r	6 00
26 S	Sunday aft. Xmas	7 33r	SETS.
27 M		4 30a	4 03
28 T	Lord Macaulay died, 1858.	4 30a	5 03
29 W		7 33r	6 07
30 Th		4 32a	7 15
31 F	Benj. Disraeli born, 1804.	7 33r	6 23

HYPHOPHOSPHITES

The discovery by Dr. CHURCHILL, after years of patient research and experiment, of a SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, marked a new and important Era in the Progress of Medical Science. The announcement of this discovery was made in the year 1857, to the Imperial Academy of Medicine, Paris. Since that time the truth of his Theory; that the IMMEDIATE, or PROXIMATE, CAUSE OF CONSUMPTION was the deficiency, or undue waste, of the Oxidizable Phosphorus normally existing in the economy; and that the SPECIFIC REMEDY for the disease consisted in supplying this deficiency, or undue waste, by means of a Preparation at once Oxidizable and Assimilable has been established by an array of facts, "UNPARALLELED IN THE ANNALS OF MEDICINE."

The Curability of Consumption.

We believe the question as to the CURABILITY OF CONSUMPTION has been conclusively settled in the affirmative by the results which have attended the administration of the HYPHOPHOSPHITES since the discovery of their therapeutic properties was announced to the world. And this fact can hardly fail to convey hope to thousands who are liable to, or are suffering from, this insidious and hitherto dreaded malady, that A REMEDY HAS BEEN FOUND, which, under definite conditions, renders "Cure the rule, and death the exception."

The action of the Hypophosphites upon the animal economy, when administered in the prescribed manner, is to restore by means of an Assimilable and Oxidizable preparation, the deficiency or undue waste of the Oxidizable Phosphorus normally existing, and the deficiency of which, however produced, is the immediate or proximate cause of Consumption.

They have also other effects, the importance of which can hardly be over-estimated:—1.—That of stimulating and increasing the NERVOUS ENERGY to its maximum force. 2.—Increasing the quantity and improving the quality of the blood. 3.—Strengthening the nutritive functions: thus maintaining them three conditions of robust health at their highest degree of intensity compatible with physical enjoyment.

Causes of Consumption.

Every kind of activity—intellectual, pastoral, locomotive or generative; all causes of depression, such as grief, overwork, excesses, fretting, insufficient food, rapid growth, pregnancy, nursing, long illness, wasting from fevers, protracted convalescence, &c.—is followed by an undue waste of the phosphorus of the system, as is proved by an increase in the excretions, of the "phosphates." If this waste is not arrested by rest, nutrition and a re-supply of the element, NERVOUS DEBILITY AND AN IMPROVEMENT OF THE BLOOD are inevitable consequences: BOTH OF WHICH ARE MARKED CHARACTERISTICS OF PULMONARY DISEASE.

Effects of the Treatment.

On the Nervous System.—One of the first effects is an INCREASE OF THE NERVOUS OR VITAL ENERGY, followed by a feeling of unusual comfort and strength. This is more marked, and earlier manifested, in proportion to the degree of weakness and nervous debility previously existing.

The nervousness, or irritability, is allayed; and the patient experiences a pleasant calm; and the sleep becomes profound and refreshing.

On the Blood System.—The effect upon the Blood System is equally marked. The quantity and color are rapidly increased; the countenance becomes fuller and fresher; the lips red and the eyes brighter; the superficial veins are swelled out; and according to the doses employed and the duration of the treatment, the patient shows striking evidence of PLURIBUS or fulness of blood.

The HYPHOPHOSPHITES, then, possess a TWO-FOLD and SPECIFIC ACTION: on the one hand, they increase the principle, whatever it may be, that CONSTITUTES NERVOUS ENERGY; and on the other, are the MOST POWERFUL BLOOD-GENERATORS KNOWN.

On the Nutritive Function.—The appetite is increased often in an extraordinary manner; the patient gains flesh; and the features, especially after the first two or three weeks, show a marked improvement in appearance. The remedy acts beneficially in all cases of impaired nutrition.

THE COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPHOPHOSPHITES is the most important Agent known to Medical Science, from ITS POWER TO RELIEVE EVERY FORM OF NERVOUS DISEASE. It is emphatically a NERVE FOOD; restoring the Vital Force, and re-invigorating all the Functional Processes of Life. Its anodyne effect is remarkable—tending to produce THE MOST REFRESHING and REVIVATING SLEEP. It should be used promptly in every case of LOSS OF NERVOUS FORCE from whatever cause, as the EASIEST, MOST DIRECT, AND MOST APPROPRIATE REMEDY.

The Purity of the Hypophosphites absolutely essential.

THE ABSOLUTE CHEMICAL PURITY OF THE HYPHOPHOSPHITES IS THE FIRST CONDITION OF THEIR CURATIVE ACTION; when impure, they create a feeling of uneasiness and constriction in the epigastrium, which NEVER OCCURS, in any instance, WITH CHEMICALLY PURE SALTS. The manufacture of the HYPHOPHOSPHITES requires great delicacy of manipulation, and a large experience, which few chemists possess.

THE VICTORIA COMPOUND SYRUP OF

HYPHOPHOSPHITES

being PURE, contains nothing injurious to the constitution, and is the ONLY GENUINE and RELIABLE form of Dr. CHURCHILL'S GREAT REMEDY. It is made strictly in accordance with his FORMULA and DIRECTIONS, and is verified to be chemically pure, having been analyzed at the Laboratory of the Toronto University, by Professor Croft, one of the highest authorities in Canada. See the certificate of that gentleman on page 22 of this book.

THE VICTORIA HYPHOPHOSPHITES

is also highly recommended, and is eminently beneficial in the treatment of Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Anemia, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c.

NUMBERLESS TESTIMONIALS

Have been accorded to its curative effects in the above diseases. We have selected one only out of the many, and this may be found on page 12, our limit of space precluding the insertion of more.

N.B.—This invaluable medicine is for sale by Druggists generally throughout the Dominion. Price \$1 per bottle. Full directions inside.



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JESUS OF NAZARETH PASSETH BY.

"He heard that it was Jesus of Nazareth."—MARK X 47.



I What means this eager, anxious throng, Which moves with busy haste along—
These wondrous gatherings day by day? What means this strange com -- motion, pray?



In accents hush'd the throng re-ply: "Je-sus of Na-za-reth pas-seth by."



In accents hush'd the throng re-ply: "Je-sus of Na-za-reth pas-seth by."



- 2 Who is this Jesus? Why should He
The city move so mightily?
A passing stranger, has He skill
To move the multitude at will?
Again the stirring notes reply:
"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by."
- 3 Jesus! 'tis He who once below
Man's pathway trod, 'mid pain and woe;
And burdened ones, where'er He came,
Brought out their sick, and deaf, and lame.
The blind rejoiced to hear the cry:
"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by."
- 4 Again He comes! From place to place
His holy footprints we can trace.
He passeth at our threshold—nay,

- He enters—condescends to stay—
Shall we not gladly raise the cry—
"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by"?
- 5 Ho! all ye heavy-laden, come!
Here's pardon, comfort, rest, a home.
Ye wanderers from a Father's face,
Return, accept His proffered grace.
Ye tempted ones, there's refuge nigh:
"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by."
 - 6 But if you still this call refuse,
And all His wondrous love abuse,
Soon will He sadly from you turn,
Your bitter prayer for pardon spurn.
"Too late! too late!" will be the cry—
"Jesus of Nazareth HAS PASSED BY."

The following extract from a letter received from Edinburgh will serve to show of what importance the singing of the above and similar hymns by Mr. Sankey, during the recent revival services, has been felt to be—

"The movement has been a check upon much frivolity, a new tone has been given to conversation, and, what is very important, a new era has been introduced into the Christian Musical Circle.

"Mr. Sankey's singing was a wonderful accompaniment—so fine, so true from the heart, that it brought in many to get something higher; then it enlivened the meetings so much. He has really taught the people to sing, and they can sing now

without the Harmonium. I can hardly give you an idea of the music, but sometimes it seemed as if we were not far from the Hallelujahs of Heaven. These sweet hymns, when joined in by perhaps 2,000 voices, one can scarcely conceive how overpowering it was. 'Hold the Fort' another favorite, which was frequently sung at the close of the noon meeting, and the effect was intensified by the r'd clock gun booming through the Hall and reminding us that we were very near the Stronghold. Young ladies now are consecrating their voices and fingers to the service of praise, and Christian workers have been greatly strengthened."



MINING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The district of Cariboo is the richest portion of the British Columbian gold field, and here the geologic disturbance has been the greatest. Cariboo is a sea of mountains and pine-clad hills, the former rising to a height of 7,000 or 8,000 feet, surrounded by a confused congeries of the latter. Everywhere the surface has been disturbed, so that hardly a foot of level ground can be found, except at the bottom of the narrow gullies running between these hills. Strata are tilted on end, and beds of streams heaved up to the tops of hills. Round this centre of wealth, poured up from the depths below, the main branch of the Fraser wraps itself in a semi-circular course, and has received from thence, by numerous tributaries, the gold found in its sands.

The extraordinary yield of the Cariboo mines may be inferred from the fact that in 1861 the whole of the colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island were almost entirely supported by the gold obtained from Antler Creek alone; and from that time to the year 1865, or for four years in succession, William's Creek has alone sustained more than 15,000 people, some of whom have left the country with large fortunes. And yet William's Creek is a mere narrow ravine, worked for little more than two miles of its length, and that in the roughest manner. The miners are destitute of steam power, and many requisites for efficient mining; and all that has been done hitherto has been mere scratching in the dark.

In the mines we visited at Cameron Town the "pay-dirt," as the stratum of clay and gravel above the "bed-rock" in which the gold lies is called, was from thirty to fifty feet below the surface. A shaft is sunk to the required depth, and the "dirt" carried up by a bucket raised by a windlass. This is emptied into a long box, called the dump-box or "long-tom," having a false bottom of parallel bars, with narrow spaces between them, raised a few inches above the true bottom, across which several cross pieces are placed. A stream of water, brought in a series of troughs called "flumes," sometimes for a considerable distance, pours into the dump-box at one end, and runs out by another series of troughs at the other. As the dirt is emptied in, a man armed with a large many-pronged fork stirs it up continually, and removes the larger stones. The smaller particles and the clay are carried down the stream, while the gold, from its greater weight, falls through the spaces between the parallel bars of the false bottom, and is arrested by the transverse ones or "flutes" of the true one. The "pay-dirt" is generally not more than from three to five feet thick, and the galleries of the mine are consequently very low, the roof being propped up by upright timbers and cross-beams wedged in above. The water is pumped out of the mines by a water wheel and chain pump, but these are quite useless in winter, and become covered with enormous icicles.

At noon, each day, the dump-boxes are emptied, and the gold separated from the black sand which is always mixed with it. At the "washing up" of one shaft of the Ruby Claim, which we saw, the gold filled one of the tin cases used for preserved meats, holding nearly a quart, the value of about £1,000 for fifteen hours' work. Amongst the gold were several shillings and quarter dollars, which had dropped out of the men's pockets, and turned up again in the dump-box.

At the mines on William's Creek, a smaller stream lying about three miles off in a yet narrower ravine, the workings were very similar, but the gold was richer and brighter, and the pieces more jagged and angular, as if they had not been carried very far from the original quartz reef.

CORAL ISLANDS.

These islands exist most abundantly in the tropical and sub-tropical parts of the Pacific Ocean. The formation of coral goes on, in favourable circumstances, with wonderful rapidity, for masses of rock have been found to increase in height several feet in a few months. It was at one time supposed that coral polypes began their labours at the bottom of the ocean and reared their pile from its greatest depths; but it has been ascertained that none of them live at depths of more than twenty or thirty fathoms, and most of them are inhabitants of much shallower water. It appears, therefore, that the foundation of their still marvellous structures must be upon rocks that do not reach the surface; probably in most cases volcanic rocks similar to those which, being further upheaved, form the volcanic and other mountainous islands of Polynesia.



Sometimes a volcanic upheaval seems to have taken place after the coral was formed, and this is supposed to have been the origin of the islands, comparatively few in number, called *Coral Islands*, composed of coral rock more or less modified by the action of water, and other agents. Islands of this class sometimes rise to an elevation of 500 feet, and often exhibit precipitous cliffs, and contain extensive caverns. True Coral Islands, or *atolls*, consist merely of a narrow reef of coral surrounding a central lagoon, and very often a narrow reef, perhaps half a mile in breadth, clothed with luxuriant vegetation, bordered by a narrow beach of snowy whiteness, and forming an arc. Many coral islands of considerable extent and population are nowhere more than a few feet above the level of the sea. Reefs also sometimes extend to a great length in a straight line, generally parallel to a coast, the submergence of which they are supposed to indicate. There is such a reef on the east coast of New Holland, extending not less than 350 miles without being broken by a channel.

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THE WRECK OF THE HESPERUS.

It was the schooner Hesperus,
 That sailed the wintry sea;
 And the skipper had taken his little daughter,
 To bear him company.

Blue were her eyes as the fairy-flax,
 Her cheeks like the dawn of day,
 And her bosom white as the hawthorn buds
 That ope in the month of May.

The skipper he stood beside the helm,
 His pipe was in his mouth,
 And he watched her with the veering flaw did blow
 The smoke now West, now South.

Then up and spake an old sailör,
 Had sailed the Spanish Main,
 "I pray thee put into yonder port,
 For I fear a hurricane.

"Last night the moon had a golden ring,
 And to-night no moon we see!"
 The skipper, he blew a whiff from his pipe,
 And a scornful laugh laughed he.

Colder and louder blew the wind,
 A gale from the North-east;
 The snow fell hissing in the brine,
 And the billows frothed like yeast.

Down came the storm, and smote amain
 The vessel in its strength;
 She shouldered and paused like a frightened steed,
 Then leaped her cable's length.

"Come hither! come hither! my little daughter,
 And do not tremble so;
 For I can weather the roughest gale
 That ever wind did blow."

He wrapped her warm in his seaman's coat,
 Against the stinging blast,
 He cut a rope from a broken spar,
 And bound her to the mast.

"O father! I hear the church-bells ring,
 O say what may it be?"
 "'Tis a fog-bell on a rock-bound coast!"
 And he steered for the open sea.

"O father! I hear the sound of guns,
 O say what may it be?"
 "Some ship in distress, that cannot live
 In such an angry sea!"

"O father! I see a gleaming light,
 O say what may it be?"
 But the father answered never a word,
 A frozen corpse was he.

Lashed to the helm, all stiff and stark,
 With his face turned to the skies,
 The lantern gleamed through the gleaming snow
 On his fixed and glassy eyes.

Then the maiden clasped her hands and prayed
 That saved she might be;
 And she thought of Christ, who stilled the wave
 On the Lake of Galilee.

And fast through the midnight dark and drear,
 Through the whistling sleet and snow,
 Like a sheeted ghost the vessel swept
 Towards the reef of Norman's Woe.

And ever the fitful gusts between
 A sound came from the land;
 It was the sound of the trampling surf,
 On the rocks and the hard sea-sand.

The breakers were right beneath her bows,
 She drifted a dreary wreck,
 And a whooping billow swept the crew
 Like icicles from her deck.

She struck where the white and fleecy waves
 Looked soft as carded wool,
 But the cruel rocks, they gored her side
 Like the horns of an angry bull.

Her rattling shrouds, all sheathed in ice,
 With the masts went by the board;
 Like a vessel of glass, she stove and sank,
 Ho! ho! the breakers roared.

At daybreak, on the bleak sea-beach,
 A fisherman stood aghast,
 To see the form of a maiden fair,
 Lashed close to a drifting mast.

The salt sea was frozen on her breast,
 The salt tears in her eyes;
 And he saw her hair, like the brown sea-weed,
 On the billows fall and rise.

Such was the wreck of the Hesperus,
 In the midnight and the snow!
 Christ save us all from a death like this,
 On the reef of Norman's Woe!

LONGFELLOW.

BUCHU AND UVA URSI.

"Buchu" is an extract prepared from the leaves of plants growing at the Cape of Good Hope; they are collected there by the Hottentots, who value them greatly for their medicinal qualities, and have long used them. It is gently stimulant, and is given chiefly in complaints connected with the Bladder, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh, Morbid Irritation, Disease of the Prostate Gland, &c.

"Uva Ursi," or trailing bearberry, is chiefly indigenous to high latitudes, to the Pyrenees and to the Alps; it was known to and much used by the ancients.

It has acquired reputation as an Antilithic, and has undoubtedly been serviceable in Gravel, partly by a direct action on the Kidneys, partly by giving tone to the Digestive Organs, and preventing the accumulation of principles calculated to produce a secretion or precipitation of calculeous matter.

The Compound Fluid Extract bearing the name of Victoria Buchu and Uva Ursi, is a combination of these two ingredients prepared from the Formula of Dr. RUBINI, and is a Specific Remedy for all diseases of the Bladder or Kidneys, and all affections of the Organs, appertaining thereto, from whatever causes arising. The eminent and learned European Physician Dr. RUBINI, for many years was celebrated for his wonderful cures of Disorders in those Organs. His name was known in every Court of Europe, and the Crowned Heads resorted to him for advice. After his death, the Prescription was obtained from his Family. Two of the ingredients entering into this celebrated Medicine, viz: Buchu and Uva Ursi, are now used by all Physicians for the cure of such Disorders. But the great secret of Dr. RUBINI'S peculiar and eminent success lies in the combination of these two ingredients with certain other vegetable productions: these are all combined in this Medicine, which is prepared with the utmost care from his Formula; and wherever used the Victoria Buchu and Uva Ursi has invariably given the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction.

This Medicine (now so well known) is prepared only by the Victoria Chemical Co., Toronto, bears the name of the Company with their trade mark as shown on page 17, and is for sale in all parts of the Dominion. Price, \$1.00 per large bottle.

VICTORIA CARBOLIC SALVE.

This remarkable curative and healing SALVE is greatly superior to all other external applications whatever, as it possesses all the wonderfully cleansing and healing virtues of CARBOLIC ACID, which has been found by the whole Faculty to possess CURATIVE QUALITIES not discovered in any other chemical preparation, and which was so extensively and successfully used by Surgeons in the Army Hospitals during the American and Franco-German Wars, as a dressing for WOUNDS and SORES of every description.

This SALVE is the most wonderful Healing Compound ever discovered for the rapid and perfect cure of every description of breach of integument, from a simple Scratch or Bruise to the most Aggravated Ulcer, and of all Affections of chronic Diseases of the Skin, of every description.

It quickly allays inflammation and subdues pain, destroys proud flesh, cleanses thoroughly, removes all impurity and suppuration in obstinate sores and wounds, and heals rapidly without a scar!

It never drives the Disease inward, to take effect on the internal organs. Its properties, when applied, go directly to the diseased part, attract the virus to the surface, and heal the sore from the bottom. Its use renders poulticing unnecessary, as the parts affected need only to be carefully washed with Castile or Carbolic Soap and warm water, by a soft sponge before its application. It should be kept in every household, ready for use at all times.

This Salve is for sale everywhere. Price, 25 cents per box.

See article, Carbolic Acid, on page 22, for reports of the healing properties of this invaluable preparation.

VICTORIA HYPOPHOSPHITES

The following is one out of the Numberless Testimonials received, certifying to the great efficacy of this valuable preparation.

ST. THOMAS, Ont.,
May 28, 1874.

Victoria Chemical Co., Toronto.

GENTLEMEN: Please forward me another gross of the VICTORIA HYPOPHOSPHITES by first train. In sending you this order it gives me much pleasure to state from personal observation that this is an invaluable medicine. I have prescribed it in numberless instances and also used it in my own family, and the results have even exceeded my expectations. I can safely say that for all Throat, Bronchial or Lung Diseases, your Hypophosphites is superior to any other that I have used.

Yours truly,
WM. F. SMITH, M.D.

These Hypophosphites, more fully described on page 17, are for sale by all the leading Chemists and Druggists in the Dominion. Price \$1 per bottle.

N. B.—Ask for **The Victoria Hypophosphites.**

THE ELECTRIC LINIMENT.

This Sovereign Preparation—the King of all Liniments—is for the quick Relief and Cure of every description of PAIN for which a genuine Liniment is required. It is a specific Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Wandering Pains, Stiffness in the Limbs or joints, Sprains, Bruises, Numbness, Swellings, Headache, &c., &c.

The experience of Physicians has fully demonstrated the skill of its composition, and its superiority for all the purposes for which it is recommended—hence its rapidly increasing sale.

On account of the rapidity with which it relieves Pain, it received the name "ELECTRIC." All who have tried it endorse the appropriateness of the name, and testify to its superiority over all other Liniments. Try it for Pain of any description where a Liniment can be used, applying it freely to the part affected, with warmth and friction by the hand, and you will soon be convinced that there is no preparation for the relief of Pain that can at all approach the VICTORIA ELECTRIC LINIMENT. It should be kept in every Family. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Be sure you obtain the ELECTRIC LINIMENT (not OIL), and see that the Manufacturers' Trade Mark, as shown on page 17, is stamped on the Label.

VICTORIA CARBOLATED GLYCERINE JELLY

"EMINENTLY THE LADIES' FAVORITE"

For Beautifying the Complexion, and for removing Ten, Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, &c., also for Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Frost Bites, and Sore Lips.

Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Certificate as to Genuineness, Purity, and Efficacy!

TORONTO, Jan. 25, 1872.

To the Victoria Chemical Co.

Gentlemen—This is to certify that we have carefully examined your CARBOLATED GLYCERINE JELLY, and regard it as a first-class preparation.

L. McFARLANE, M.D., M.C.P. & S., Ont.

WM. CANNIFF, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng.

S. R. RICHARDSON, M.B., M.C.P. & S., Ont.

T. J. BURGESS, M.B., M.C.P. & S., Ont.



ICEBERG

Among the wonders of icebergs, the most extraordinary is the one which is called "Well, inde the Arctic S and the head 'Wonderful earth are fuling these in Greater. The Arctic region magnificent conception—These icebergs mimicking cathedrals w pinnacles, or city, palaces, towers, walk fleet of coal animals, and enormous bal A number of miles press country, deep The Rev. A sudden transit brags. "On buildings, the It was curious religious pile Coliseum, it than a green on half a mil An age of ru only to the v and the other Another berg dew, the wat little rills and glass. Veins phire, crossed Fearfully ap icebergs on t wonder at th among the ea seas. In the Danish auspice learn that the of that count passed the sho in with migh huge mounta ful noise," and

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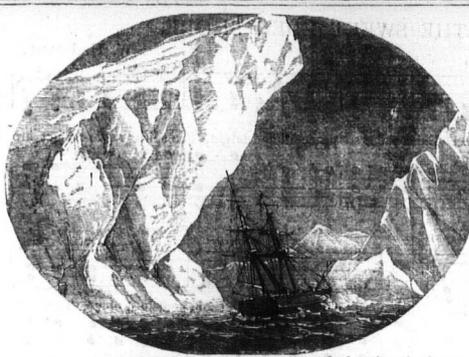
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ICEBERGS OFF THE COAST OF NEW-
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Among the most imposing and grand of the many wonders of the ocean world, are the fixed and floating icebergs, the "palaces of nature," which assume extraordinary and fantastic shapes, and more than realize the most sublime conceptions of the imagination. "Well, indeed," observes Snow in his "Journal of the Arctic Seas," "may the mind become awe-struck and the heart almost cease to beat as the lips exclaim, 'Wonderful Thou art in all Thy works! Heaven and earth are full of the majesty of Thy glory' on beholding these mighty and surpassing works of the great Creator. East and west, and north and south, the Arctic regions present a picture of grandeur and magnificence nowhere to be equalled—great beyond conception—impossible to be truly portrayed."

These icebergs are described by Arctic navigators as mimicking every style of architecture on earth; cathedrals with pillars, arches, portals and towering pinnacles, overhanging cliffs, the ruins of a marble city, palaces, pyramids, and obelisks; castles with towers, walls, bastions, fortifications, and bridges; a fleet of colossal men-of-war under full sail; trees, animals, and human beings: one is described as an enormous balloon lying on its side in a collapsed state. A number of icebergs seen at the distance of a few miles presented the appearance of a mountainous country, deceiving the eyes of experienced mariners. The Rev. Mr. Noble thus describes the strange and sudden transformations and the changing tints of icebergs. "One resembled, at first, a cluster of Chinese buildings, then a Gothic cathedral of the early style. It was curious to see how all that mimicry of a grand religious pile was soon to change to another like the Coliseum, its vast interior now a delicate blue, and then a greenish white. It was only necessary to run on half a mile to find this icy theatre split asunder. An age of ruin seemed to have passed over it, leaving only to the view inner cliffs, one a glistening white, and the other blue, soft and airy as the July heavens." Another berg shone like polished silver, dripping with dew, the water streaming down in all directions in little rills and falls, glistening in the light like molten glass. Veins of gun-like transparency, blue as sapphire, crossed the mass.

Fearfully appalling are the dangers arising from these icebergs on their floating voyages, and we cannot wonder at the terror excited by their appearance among the early navigators among these ice-bound seas. In the expedition of Captain James Hall, under Danish auspices, for exploring Greenland, in 1865, we learn that the sailors were in sight of the south point of that country, and, to avoid the ice which encompassed the shore, they stood to the westward, and fell in with "mighty islands of ice, being very high, like huge mountains of ice, making a hideous and wonderful noise," and on one of them was observed "a huge

rockstone of the weight of three hundred pounds or thereabouts." Finding nothing but ice and fog from the 1st to the 10th of June, the "Lion's" people hailed the admiral, "calling very fearfully, and desiring the pilot to alter his course, and return homeward."

The alarm spread to the admiral's ship, and they had determined to put about had not Cunningham (the captain) protested he would stand by the admiral "as long as his blood was warm, for the good of the King's majesty." This pacified the seamen for a moment, but the next floating island of ice renewed the terrors of those on board the "Lion," who, having

fired a piece of ordnance, stood away to the southward.



THE STRENGTH OF THE WHALE.

As an instance of the mighty strength of the *Lusitanian* of the *Deer*, a better example cannot be brought forward than a narrative of the loss of the "Essex," Captain Pollard, in the Pacific Ocean. A number of sperm whales being signaled by the look-out, three boats were manned and sent in pursuit. The mate's boat was struck by one of them, and he was obliged to return to the ship to repair the damage. While he was thus engaged, a sperm whale, thought to be about eighty-five feet long, broke water about twenty yards from the ship on the weather-bow. He was going at the rate of about three knots an hour, and the ship at nearly the same rate, when he struck the bows of the vessel but forward of her chains. At the shock produced by the collision of two such mighty masses of matter in motion, the ship shook like a leaf. The whale passed under the ship, grazing her keel, and then appeared at about the distance of a ship's length, lashing the sea with fins and tail, as if suffering intense agony. He was evidently hurt by the collision, and greatly enraged. In a few minutes he seemed to recover himself, and started with great speed directly across the vessel's course, to windward. Meanwhile the hands on board discovered the ship to be gradually settling down at the bows, and the pumps were instantly rigged. While working at them, one of the men cried out, "God have mercy! here he comes again!"

The whale had turned about one hundred yards from the ship, and was making for her with double his former speed, his pathway white with foam. Rushing head on, he struck her again at the bow, and the tremendous blow stove her in. The whale dived under again and disappeared, and the ship went down in ten minutes from the first collision.

The crew took to their boats as the vessel was sinking, and after fearful hardships and sufferings, the survivors were rescued. The catastrophe reached the low island called Ducies. It was a mere sandbank. On this uninhabited island, dreary as it was, three of the men chose to remain. The post-fellows were never afterwards heard of. Out of a crew of twenty, only five remained to tell the story of the whale's victory.

THE SWEET EDEN SHORE.

W. H. DOANE.

1. On the sweet Eden shore so peace-ful and bright, The spirits made perfect are

dwell-ing in light, Their white wings are wafting them gent-ly a - long, Through

CHORUS.

beau-ti-ful re-gions of glory and song. On the sweet Eden shore, so
On the sweet Eden shore,

peace-ful and bright, On the sweet Eden shore, the home of the blest, With
On the sweet Eden shore,

friends gone before, We'll tar-ry and rest, tar-ry and rest, Tarry and rest on the shore.

2. O, blessed to rise when life's pangs are o'er,
To mount up to heaven and dwell evermore,
To never grow weary and never know care,
In those beautiful regions so blooming and fair.—Chorus.
3. On the sweet Eden shore, the home of the blest,
With friends gone before soon we'll tarry and rest,
Content there with Jesus our Saviour to stay,
We'll delight in the pleasures that never decay.—Chorus.

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L. DOANE.



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THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

And now, to issue from the glen,
No pathway meets the wanderer's ken,
Unless he climb, with footing nice,
A far projecting precipice.
The broom's tough roots his ladder made,
The hazel saplings lent their aid ;
And thus an airy point he won,
Where, gleaming with the setting sun,
One burnished sheet of living gold,
Loch Katrine lay beneath him roll'd,
In all her length far winding lay,
With promontory, creek, and bay,
And islands that, empurpled bright,
Floated amid the livelier light,
And mountains, that like giants stand,
To sentinel enchanted land.
High on the south, huge Benvenue
Down on the lake in masses threw
Crag, knoll, and mound, confusedly hurld,
The fragments of an earlier world ;
A wandering forest feather'd o'er
His main'd sides and summit hour,
White on the north, through middle air,
Ben-aneav'd high his forehead bare.

From the steep promontory gazed
The stranger, raptur'd and amazed,
And, "What a scene were here," he cried,
"For princely pomp, or churchman's pride !
On this bold brow, a lordly tower ;
In that soft vale, a lady's bower ;
On yonder meadow, far away,
The turrets of a cloister grey :

How blithely might the bugle-horn
Chide, on the lake, the lingering morn !
How sweet, at eve, the lover's lute
Chime, when the groves were still and mute !
And, when the midnight moon should lave
Her forehead in the silver wave,
How solemn on the ear would come
The holy matins' distant hum,
While the deep peal's commanding tone
Should wake, in yonder islet lone,
A sainted hermit from his cell,
To drop a bead with every knell—
And bugle, lute, and bell, and all,
Should each bewilder'd stranger call
To friendly feast, and lighted hall."

But scarce again his horn he wound,
When lo ! forth starting at the sound,
From underneath an aged oak,
That shaded from the islet rock,
A daisied glider of its way,
A little skiff shot to the bay,
That round the promontory steep
Led its deep line in graceful sweep,
Eddying in almost rivulet wave,
The weeping willow-twig to lave,
And kiss, with whispering sound and slow,
The beach of pebbles bright as snow.
The boat had touch'd this silver strand,
Just as the Hunter left his stand,
And stood conceal'd amid the brake,
To view this Lady of the Lake.
The maiden paused, as if again
She thought to catch the distant strain.
With head up-raised, and look intent,
And eye and ear attentive bent,
And locks flung back, and lips apart,
Like monument of Grecian art,
In listening mood, she seem'd to stand,
Like guardian Naiad of the strand.

And ne'er did Grecian chisel trace
A Nymph, a Naiad, or a Grace,
Of finer form, or lovelier face !
What though the sun, with ardent frown,
Had slightly tinged her cheek with brown,
The sportive toil, which, short and light,
Had dyed her glowing hue so bright,
Served too in basier swell to show
Short glimpses of a breast of snow :
What though no rule of courtly grace
To measured mood had train'd her pace,—
A foot more light, a step more true,
Ne'er from the heath-flower dashed the dew ;
E'en the slight harebell raised its head,
Elastic from her airy tread :
What though upon her speech there hung
The accents of the mountain tongue,—
Those silver sounds, so soft, so clear,
The listener held his breath to hear !

A Chieftain's daughter seem'd the maid ;
Her satin smock, her silken plaid,
Her golden brooch, such birth betray'd.
And seldom was a smock amid
Such wild luxuriant ringlets hid,
Whose glossy black, to shame might bring
The plumage of the raven's wing,
And seldom o'er a breast so fair,
Mantled a plaid with modest care,
And never brooch the folds combin'd
Above a heart more good and kind.
Her kindness and her worth to spy,
You need but gaze on Ellen's eye ;
Not Katrine, in her mirror blue,
Gives back the shaggy banks more true,
Than every free-born glance confess'd !
The guileless movements of her breast ;
Whether joy danced in her dark eye,
Or woe or pity claim'd a sigh,
Or filial love was glowing there,
Or meek devotion pour'd a prayer,
Or tale of injury call'd forth
The indignant spirit of the North.
One only passion unrevolv'd,
With maiden pride the mask conceal'd,
Yet not less purely felt the flame,
O need I tell that passion's name !



LUMBERING ON THE OTTAWA.

The lumber trade is carried on to a greater or less extent on almost all the American rivers; but on the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence it affords employment to a vast number of persons. The chief raftsmen, under whose directions the timber expeditions are conducted, are generally persons of great intelligence, and often of considerable wealth. Sometimes these men, for the purpose of obtaining wood, purchase a piece of land, which they sell after it has been cleared, but more frequently they purchase only the timber from the proprietors of the land on which it grows. The chief raftsmen, and his detachments of workmen, reside to the forest about the month of November, and are occupied during the whole of the winter months in felling trees, dressing them into logs, and dragging them by teams of oxen to the nearest stream, over the hardened snow, with which the country is then covered. They live during this period in huts formed of logs. Throughout the whole of the newly-cleared districts of America, indeed, the houses are built of rough logs, which are arranged so as to form the four sides of the hut, and their ends are half-checked into each other, in such a manner as to allow of their coming into contact nearly, throughout their whole length, and the small interstices which remain are filled up with clay. About the month of May, when the ice leaves the rivers, the logs of timber that have been prepared, and hauled down during the winter, are launched into the numerous small streams in the neighborhood of which they have been cut, and are floated down to the larger rivers, where their progress is stopped by what is called a "boom." The boom consists of a line of logs, extending across the whole breadth of the river. These are connected by iron links, and attached to stone piers built at suitable distance in the bed of the stream.

The boom is erected for the purpose of stopping the downward progress of the wood, which must remain within it till all the timber has left the forest. After this every raftsmen searches out his own timber, which he recognizes by the mark he puts on it, and having formed it into a raft, floats it down the river to its destination. The boom is generally owned by private individuals, who levy a toll on all the wood collected by it. The toll on the Penobscot River is at the rate of three per cent. on the value of the timber.

The rafts into which the timber is formed, previous to being floated down the large rivers, are strongly put together. They are furnished with masts and sails, and are steered by means of long oars, which project in front as well as behind them. Wooden houses are built for them for the accommodation of the crew and their families. I have counted upwards of thirty persons working the steering oars of a raft on the St. Lawrence; from this some idea may be formed of the number of their inhabitants.

The most hazardous part of the lumberer's business

The safest size of a raft, he said, is from 40,000 to 50,000 square feet surface; and when of that size they require about five men to manage them. Some are made, however, which have an area of no less than 300,000 square feet. These unwieldy craft are brought to Quebec in great numbers from distances varying from one to twelve hundred miles; and it often happens that six months are occupied in making the passage. They are broken up at Quebec, where the timber is cut up for exportation, into planks, deals and battens, at the numerous saw-mills with which the banks of the St. Lawrence are studded for many miles in the neighborhood of the town. Sometimes the timber is shipped in the form of logs. The timber-trades of the Rhine are, perhaps, the only ones in Europe that can be compared to those of the American rivers; but none of those which I have seen on the Rhine were nearly so large as those on the St. Lawrence, although some of them were worked by a greater number of hands, a precaution rendered necessary, perhaps, by the more intricate navigation of the river. The principal woods exported from the St. Lawrence are white oak, white pine, red pine, elm, and white ash.



THE SPHINX.

This term, derived from the Greek, is applied to certain symbolical forms of Egyptian origin, having the body of a lion, a human head, and two wings attached to the sides. These have been found in great numbers, and brought to light, principally in Upper Egypt. They are supposed to have been erected by the monarchs of the Egyptian Kings. The most remarkable of these is the great Sphinx at Gizeh, a conical form, hewn out of the natural rock, and lying 300 feet east of the second pyramid. It is sculptured out of a spur of the rock itself, and measures 175 feet 6 inches long, by 65 feet high. Immediately in front of the breast was found a small chapel, formed of three tablets, on which the Sphinx was dedicated to Hamschib, i. e. the Sun on the Horizon. Votive inscriptions of the Roman period, some as late as the 3rd century, were discovered on the walls and constructions. To the south of the Sphinx was found a *demes*, which led to a temple built of huge blocks of alabaster and red granite. While the beauty and grandeur of the Great Sphinx have often attracted the admiration of travellers, its age has always remained a subject of doubt. Latest discoveries place it as contemporary with the pyramids.

is that of bringing the rafts of wood down the large rivers. If not managed with great skill, they are apt to go to pieces in descending the rapids; and it not unfrequently happens that the whole labor of one, and sometimes of two years, is in this way lost in a moment. An old raftsmen with whom I had some conversation on board of one of the steamers, on the St. Lawrence, informed me that each of the rafts brought down that river contains from 15,000 to 25,000 dollars' worth of timber, and that he, on one occasion, lost 12,500 dollars by one raft, which grounded in descending a rapid, and broke up.

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VICTORIA



HYPOPHOSPHITES

For the prevention and cure of
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION,

Also for the cure of
General Debility, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Anemia or Want of Blood, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Atrophy or Wasting, Marasmus or Wasting of the Muscles, Liver Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Chlorosis, Rickets, Female Disorders, Debility of Pregnancy and Nursing, Feebleness in Children, Difficult Teething, &c., &c.

And it is unparalleled in its efficacy as
A General Nervous Tonic, and Blood Agent.

N.B.—This is the only Compound Syrup prepared from the Formula of the Original Discoverer, and certified to be "CHEMICALLY PURE." See Certificate on page

BE SURE TO ASK FOR AND USE ONLY THE VICTORIA SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES. The genuine has the Trade Mark—the Queen's Head—printed on the wrapper. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the Dominion.

NOTE.—On page 8 of this book will be found a full description of the action and curative effects of these Hypophosphites.

VICTORIA Toilet Soaps.

"CELEBRATED FOR THEIR UNIFORM PURITY AND EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY."

Awarded FIRST PRIZE at the PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1873; and on Sale at the Principal Establishments throughout the Country.

- GLYCERINE HONEY, MARBLE ROSE, BROWN WINDSOR, &c., &c.
 - VICTORIA CARBOLIC SOAP, "Antiseptic and Disinfecting."
 - VICTORIA SULPHUR SOAP, "Superseding the Sulphur Bath."
 - VICTORIA SAND SOAP, "For Scouring and Polishing, and for removing stains of all kinds from the Hands, &c."
 - EXCELSIOR SHAVING SOAP, "Super-extra Emollient."
- Put up in Tin-foil Wrappers, stands A1 as a
SHAVING SOAP.

VICTORIA

GLYCERINE JELLY

(CARBOLATED.)

This now celebrated JELLY is highly recommended to Ladies as the most delightful and invaluable Acquisition to the Toilet.

As a delicate "BEAUTIFIER" it is unrivalled, rendering the Complexion Clear, Soft, Brilliant and Beautiful.

It is distinguished for its Cooling and Soothing Properties, and is admirably adapted to all unnatural conditions of the Skin, quickly removing REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, TAN, SUNBURN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and other imperfections, and rendering it White, Clear, and Free from Dryness.

For FROCKLES this Preparation stands alone and unrivalled. It can and does remove them.

For CHAPPED HANDS, CHILBLAINS, FROST-BITES, and SORE LIPS, this invaluable JELLY is pre-eminent, being for these purposes the most rapid Healing Agent known.

Its application causes no inconvenience whatever, and leaves no unpleasant richness. It is rendered agreeable by possessing a *Gentle, Delicate, and most Fragrant Perfume.*

This is the only CARBOLATED GLYCERINE JELLY manufactured, and as CARBOLIC ACID possesses HIGH CURATIVE QUALITIES, it is consequently far superior to any other Preparation of Glycerine in the Market.

The finest Glycerine only is used in this JELLY—it is not diluted with any other substance for the sake of cheapness—and it is Carbolated with the purest CRYSTAL CARBOLIC ACID.

It contains nothing deleterious to the Skin, and therefore does not produce any of the injurious effects emanating from most other Cosmetics.

Every Lady who desires SOFT HANDS, and a BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION, should try this Recherche JELLY, and after once doing so it will always find a place on her Toilet Table. Price 25 Cents per Toilet-Bottle. Sold by Druggists in every Town and City in the Dominion.

VICTORIA COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF

BUCHU & UVA URSI

A POSITIVE REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OR AFFECTIONS OF THE BLADDER AND KIDNEYS, and of every Complaint incidental or attendant to those organs.

This Genuine Medicine is made from the prescription of one of the most eminent Physicians on the European Continent—one who was specially celebrated for his Wonderful Cures in the Organs mentioned above. Wherever used it has given the most unequivocal satisfaction, numerous Testimonials having been received certifying in the highest terms to its value and to its superiority over all other Preparations for the purposes for which it is recommended.

It is for Sale by all Druggists. Price \$1.00 per large bottle; full directions on the inside wrapper. On page 12 of this book, the properties of this Medicine will be found more fully described.

PULLING HARD AGAINST THE STREAM.

Moderato.

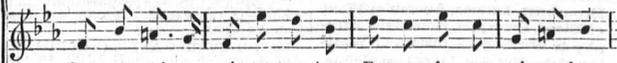
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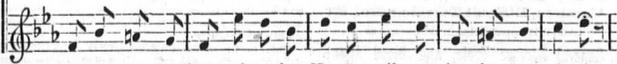
1. Many a bright good-hearted fel-low, Many a no-ble mind-ed man,
 2. If the wind is in your fa-vour, And you've weather'd ev'-ry squall,
 3. Don't give way to fool-ish sor-row, Let this keep you in good cheer,



Finds him-self in wa-ter shal-low, Then as-sist him if you can,
 Think of those who luck-less la-bour, Nev-er get fair winds at all,
 Bright-er days may come to-morrow, If you try and per-se-vere,



Some succeed at ev'-ry turn-ing, Fortune fa-vours ev'-ry scheme,
 Work-ing hard, con-tent-ed, will-ing, Struggling thro' life's o-cean wide,
 Dark-est nights will have a morn-ing, Tho' the sky be o-ver-cast,



Others, too, though more deserving, Have to pull a-against the stream. So then
 Not a friend and not a shilling, Pull-ing hard a-against the tide. So then
 Longest lanes must have a turn-ing, And the tide will turn at last. So then

CHORUS.



Do your best for one an- other, Mak-ing life a plea-sant dream,



Help a worn and wea-ry bro-ther, Pull-ing hard a-against the stream.



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THE DEATH OF THE OLD YEAR.

Full knee-deep lies the winter snow,
And the winter winds are wearily sighing
Toll ye the church-bell sad and slow,
And tread softly and speak low,
For the old year lies a-dying.
Old year, you must not die :
You came to us so readily,
You lived with us so steadily,
Old year, you shall not die.

He lieth still : he doth not grove :
He will not see the dawn of day.
He hath no other life above.
He gave me a friend, and a true true-love,
And the New-year will take 'em away.
Old year, you must not go :
So long as you have been with us,
Such joy as you have seen with us,
Old year, you shall not go.

He froth'd his bumpers to the brim ;
A jollier year we shall not see.
But tho' his eyes are waxing dim,
And tho' his toes speak ill of him,
He was a friend to me.
Old year, you shall not die :
We did so laugh and cry with you,
I've half a mind to die with you,
Old year, if you must die.

He was full of joke and jest,
But all his merry quips are o'er.

To see him die, across the waste
His son and heir doth ride post-haste,
But he'll be dead before.
Every one for his own.
The night is starry and cold, my friend,
And the New-year blithe and bold, my
friend,
Comes up to take his own.

How hard he breathes ! over the snow
I heard just now the crowing cock.
The shadows flicker to and fro ;
The cricket chirps : the light burns low :
'Tis nearly twelve o'clock.
Shake hands, before you die.
Old year, we'll dearly rue for you :
What is it we can do for you ?
Speak out before you die.

His face is growing sharp and thin.
Alack ! our friend is gone.
Close up his eyes : tie up his chin :
Step from the corpse, and let him in
That standeth there alone,
And waleth at the door.
There's a new foot on the floor, my
friend,
And a new face at the door, my friend,
A new face at the door.

A/ufred Tennyson.

WOODS IN WINTER.

When winter winds are piercing chill,
And through the white-thorn blows the
gale,
With solemn feet I tread the hill,
That overbrows the lonely vale.

O'er the bare upland, and away
Through the long reach of desert woods,
The embracing sunbeams chastely play,
And gladden these deep solitudes.

On the gray maple's crusted bark,
Its tender shoots the hoar-frost nips ;
Whilst in the frozen fountain—hark !—
His piercing beak the bittern dips.

Where, twisted round the barren oak,
The summer vine in beauty clung,
And summer winds the stillness broke,—
The crystal icicle is hung.

Where, from their frozen urns, mute springs
Pour out their river's gradual tide,
Shrilly the skater's iron rings,
And voices fill the woodland side.

Alas ! how changed from the fair scene,
When birds sang out their mellow lay ;
And winds were soft, and woods were green,
And the song ceased not with the day !

But still wild music is abroad,
Pale, desert woods, within your crowd ;
And gather'd winds, in hoarse accord,
Amid the vocal reeds pipe loud.

Chill airs, and wintry winds, my ear
Has grown familiar with your song ;
I hear it in the opening year—
I listen, and it cheers me long.



DAY OF NAPLES AND VESUVIUS.

Vesuvius is one of the largest and most active volcanoes in the world. It has been burning and smoking, and committing devastations on the surrounding country for at least two thousand years, and probably for many centuries before. Situated within a few miles of the sea, its ravages have extended across the intermediate space, laying waste vineyards and fields, and destroying the villages and cities which lie in the course of its eruptions.

The earliest eruption of Vesuvius on record and one of the most fatal, took place in the year 79 of the Christian era, being the first year of the reign of the Emperor Titus. All the southern part of Italy was alarmed by its violence; and Campania, as the adjoining district is called, was devastated to a great distance. —On this occasion the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii were overwhelmed and lost, and the greater part of their inhabitants killed.

So extensive and thick was the cloud of smoke and ashes which filled the atmosphere, that it was visible in Africa and Syria, and at Rome turned the light of day into the darkness of night, to the consternation of the inhabitants.

In June, 1794, an exceedingly violent eruption occurred, and overwhelmed the town of Torre del Greco. This eruption was vividly described by Sir William Hamilton in a letter to Sir Joseph Banks, and from this source we draw the following particulars. Early in June, the wells of Torre del Greco and its neighborhood began to dry up, a usual signal of an approaching eruption, and the shock of an earthquake was felt at Naples and for many miles around. On the night of the 15th, after another shock, Vesuvius sent forth clouds of black smoke, and with a loud noise there issued from its sides streams of red-hot lava, which poured down the flanks of the mountain. "It is impossible," says Sir William, "for any description to give an idea of this fiery scene, or of the horrid noises that attended this great operation of nature. It resembled the loudest thunder, accompanied by a continued hollow murmur, like that of the roaring of the ocean during a violent storm; and added to these sounds was another blowing noise, like that of the going up of a large flight of sky-rockets. The frequent falling of the huge stones and scorie, which were thrown up to an incredible height from some of the new mouths, and one of which, having been since measured, was ten feet high and thirty-five in circumference, contributed undoubtedly to the concussion of the earth and air, which kept all the houses at Naples for several hours in a constant tremor, every door and window shaking and rattling incessantly, and the bells ringing. This was an awful moment! The sky, from a bright full moon and starlight, began to be obscured; the moon had presently the appearance of being in an eclipse, and soon after was totally lost in obscurity. The murmur of the prayers and lamentations of a numerous populace, forming various processions, and parading the streets, added likewise to the horror.

a hundred yards from it, observing that the sea smoked near my boat, I put my hand into the water, which was literally scalded; and by this time my boatmen observed that the pitch from the bottom of the boat was melting fast, and floating on the surface of the sea, and that the boat began to leak; we therefore retired hastily from this spot, and landed at some distance from the hot lava.



GRACE DARLING,

A name famous in the annals of heroism, was the daughter of William Darling, lighthouse-keeper on Longstone, one of the Faroe Islands off the Coast of Northumberland. On the morning of the 7th Sept., 1838, the *Forfarshire*, which, with 65 persons on board, had been wrecked among the Faroe Islands, was seen by Darling, about a mile from the lighthouse, lying broken on the rocks. So fearfully had the waves beaten against the rock, that the boatmen refused to push off, and Darling himself shrank from the peril. Not so his heroic daughter. At her solicitation he yielded; and, the mother helping to launch the boat, the father and daughter each took an oar; and so they rowed this fearful mile, at each instant in danger of being swamped by the waves. By wonderful strength and skill, they brought their boat to the sufferers, rescued them, and bore them in safety to Longstone. Such an undertaking, so daring in itself, and so successfully carried out, filled every eye with the warmest admiration. The lighthouse of Longstone, no longer solitary and peaceful, was visited by the many and great. Presents, testimonials and money were heaped at the feet of the heroine. But the noble girl who prompted the generous action did not long survive. She died of consumption, after a year's illness, on the 20th October, 1842.

"The lava ran but slowly at Torre del Greco after it had reached the sea; and on the 17th of June, in the morning, when I went in my boat to visit that unfortunate town, its course was stopped, excepting that at times a little rivulet of liquid fire issued from under the smoking scorie into the sea, and caused a hissing noise and a white vapour smoke; at other times a quantity of large scorie was pushed off the surface of the body of the lava into the sea, discovering that it was red-hot under that surface; and even to this day the centre of the thickest part of the lava that covers the town retains its red heat. I observed that the sea-water was boiling as in a caldron, where it washed the foot of a new-formed promontory; and although I was at least

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HOME OF THE SOUL.

PHILIP PHÉLIPS.

Moderato and affettuoso.

1. I will sing you a song of that beau-ti-ful land, The

far a-way home of the soul, Where no storms ev-er

beat on that glit-ter-ing strand, While the years of e-ter-ni-ty

roll, roll. While the years of e-ter-ni-ty roll.

1 2 Fine. Dal segno.

2. O, that home of the soul, in my visions and dreams,
 Its bright jasper walls I can see,
 Till I fancy but thinly the veil intervenes
 Between the fair city and me.
3. There the great tree of life in its beauty doth grow,
 And the river of life floweth by,
 For no death ever enters that city, you know,
 And nothing that maketh a lie.
4. That unchangeable home is for you and for me,
 Where Jesus of Nazareth stands;
 The King of all kingdoms for ever is He,
 And He holdeth our crowns in His hands.
5. O how sweet it will be in that beautiful land,
 So free from all sorrow and pain!
 With songs on our lips and with harps in our hands,
 To meet one another again.

CARBOLIC ACID.

ITS PROPERTIES AND USES.

CARBOLIC ACID acts powerfully as an *antiseptic and disinfecting Agent*. It operates with wonderful efficiency in preventing putrefaction, which it *entirely suppresses*, and offensive matter consequently ceases to smell, *because it ceases to putrefy*; whereas it is only by the *constant presence* of other disinfectants that noxious odor is prevented, while the *putrefaction goes on unchecked*.

At the Morgue, in Paris, a solution containing one-twentieth of one per cent of carbolic acid sprinkled over the bodies arrested putrefaction even during the heat of Summer. Chlorine had previously proved ineffectual to disinfect the atmosphere of the deathhouse. The *Wiener Medicin. Wochenschrift* states that Dr. A. Loeffler, of Stockenau, has treated successfully more than forty cases of small-pox by the external copious application of a solution of carbolic acid. The acid was also diffused through the atmosphere of the sick rooms, and unvaccinated children inhabiting the same rooms generally escaped the disease.

The use of CARBOLIC ACID as a disinfectant and Curative Agent in small-pox, and other contagious diseases, should be *universally known*. Dr. Broussais, of San Francisco, says in the *Boston Journal of Chemistry*, "In the late fearful epidemic of Small Pox I have tested the disinfectant and prophylactic power of Carbolic Acid in a way that *leaves no doubt* in my mind of its *superior merit*. Indeed, during the latter part of the course of the epidemic, I *trusted to it exclusively*. In thirty-six instances of the exclusive use THE SPREAD IS BUT ONE, and that was in a family of very filthy habits, where cleanliness and proper nursing were unattainable."

As a cleanser and purifier, this valuable drug has been with marked success by the keepers of livery stables, and those who have cattle subject to infectious diseases. Many reports of such cases have been given, showing its disinfecting power; and it is believed that the use of CARBOLIC ACID *proved effectual* in limiting the prevalence of the EPIDEMIC CATTLE DISEASE, which was so destructive in Europe. It is, however, as a dressing in some loathsome skin diseases, and as a wash for running sores, carbuncles, and boils, that the efficacy of this is particularly distinguished; and where it has been once tried, in any of this kind of complaints, its use will never be willingly relinquished.

Carbolic Acid is now put up in a great variety of forms. A finely perfumed Glycerine Jelly containing a per centage of acid, has become a great favorite for Sore Lips, Chapped Hands, and for removing Freckles, &c. See page 17, where such Jelly is more fully described.

Carbolic Salve has proved to be one of the best healing compounds ever discovered, for Cuts, Sores, or Wounds of any description. For fuller mention of this see page 12.

A powder is also prepared with the Acid, for disinfecting sick rooms, outbuildings, &c., and for this is invaluable; while Carbolic Soap is largely used in Hospitals, and in private families is gradually superseding the ordinary toilet soap; it being a preventive as well as a curative agent.



VICTORIA HYPOPHOSPHITES!

The only Syrup prepared from the Formula of the Original Discoverer of the wonderful efficacy of this medicine; and on analysis, certified as below, to be "Chemically Pure."

"Laboratory, University College,
Toronto, 4th Dec., 1872.

"VICTORIA CHEMICAL CO., Toronto.

"Gentlemen,—I have examined the articles employed in the Victoria Chemical Works, in the preparation of the 'Syrup of Hypophosphites.'—The several Hypophosphites mentioned are *chemically pure*, and the Syrup is *quite free from any impurity*."

"Your 'Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites' will undoubtedly prove a very valuable medicine.

"HENRY H. CROFT,
"Professor of Chemistry, U.C."

See page 17 for a fuller report of this medicine. It is for sale by Druggists every where; price \$1.00 per bottle. Full directions on the inside wrapper of each bottle.

N. B.—Be sure you ask for and obtain the *Victoria Hypophosphites*.

VICTORIA ELECTRIC LINIMENT!

"THE KING OF ALL LINIMENTS."

For the speedy and effective Cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Wandering Pains, Stiffness in the Limbs or Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Numbness, Swellings, Headache, Earache, Toothache, &c.

"A bottle of this Liniment should be on hand in every household."

Price 25 cents per bottle. Full directions inside. Sold by all Druggists.

See that you get the *Electric Liniment (not Oil)*, and that the name *Victoria*, with the Queen's head, is on the Label.



THIS DISINFECTANT is a sure preventive of Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Cholera, Small-pox, and all other infectious Diseases.

It will prevent Contagion in Cattle.

It is also invaluable for Disinfecting Water Closets, Drains, Cesspools, Stables, Slaughter Houses, Pigsties, Manure Heaps, Outhouses, Fowl Cellars, and Close Places, &c., and for destroying noxious effluvia from whatever cause arising.

Selected by her Majesty's Commissioners as the most efficient Disinfectant. See Report.

Recommended by the leading Sanitary and Medical Authorities.

Price 25 cents per Tin. Sold by all Druggists.

David Livingstone, in 1813, and worth a munitiy which for all those few generations of Scotchmen. At the time in Blantyre, too conscientious a man to be a slave, yet by his of his child could have been a slave.

At ten years of age he was sold to a mill as a slave in the mill for breakfast and prevent him from being purchased a slave simply during each night, was by this means the only one made for him and ed throughout the savage in to their mind white man."

His reading the book on a could catch a work. Now a possal, he had a scenery, botanical.

When 19 years of age he was a cotton ap hard upon the tion that the months would grow during other classes walked daily of 9 miles.

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AFRICAN VEGETATION.

SKETCH OF LIVINGSTONE'S LIFE.

David Livingstone was born at Blantyre, near Glasgow, in 1813, of humble parents, whose simple piety and worth were however noticeable even in a community which, in those days, ranked above the average for all those manly and self-denying virtues which a few generations ago were characteristic of the lower classes of Scotland.

At the time of his birth his father was a small grocer in Blantyre, and, as Livingstone himself says, "though too conscientious ever to grow rich as a small tea dealer, yet by his winning ways he made the heartstrings of his children tingle around him as firmly as if he could have bestowed upon them every worldly advantage.

At ten years old, young David was sent to the cotton mills as a piecer, where he was employed from six in the morning till eight at night, with intervals for breakfast and dinner. These close hours did not prevent him in his endeavors to alter his circumstances, for with a portion of his first week's wages he purchased a Latin Grammar, and by the age of 16 had, simply during the intervals for meals and a short time each night, read many of the classical authors. It was by this means that the young piecer bore and conquered the cruel circumstances of his boyhood, and made for himself a name, which is known and respected throughout the civilized world, and is accepted by the savage inhabitants of Central Africa as conveying to their minds all that is best in the character of "the white man."

His reading in the factory was carried on by placing the book on a portion of the spinning jenny, so that he could catch sentence after sentence as he passed at his work. Notwithstanding the limited leisure at his disposal, he made himself thoroughly acquainted with the scenery, botany, and geology of the surrounding district.

When 19 years of age, Livingstone was promoted to be a cotton spinner, and while the heavy toll pressed hard upon the poor lad, he was cheered by the reflection that the wages he now earned during the summer months would enable him to support himself in Glasgow during the winter, while attending medical and other classes in Glasgow University, to reach which he walked daily to and from his father's house, a distance of 9 miles.

Upon completing his medical curriculum, he had hoped to be sent to China, but as the opium war was then raging this was deemed inexpedient, so he was induced to direct his steps to South Africa, and, after spending two years of close training, was sent out, in 1840, by the "London Missionary Society." The next sixteen years, 1840-56, he spent in missionary and medical labours in Africa, often having to endure the most severe hardships, and run great dangers, both from the unfriendly natives and the wild animals.

Livingstone gives this pleasing picture of his first

station in Africa. "This station is about 700 miles from Cape Town, and has been established nearly 30 years by Hamilton and Moffat. The missionary houses and church are built of stone. The gardens, irrigated by a rivulet, are well stocked with fruit-trees and vines, and yield European vegetables and grain readily. The pleasantness of the place is enhanced by the contrast it presents to the surrounding scenery, and the fact that it owes all its beauty to the manual labour of the missionaries. Externally it presents a picture of civilized comfort to the adjacent tribes; and the printing press, worked by the original founders of the mission, gradually diffuses the

light of Christianity through the neighbouring region."
 But space will not allow us to go closely into Livingstone's life. The two most important results achieved by him in this period were the discovery of Lake Ngami (August 1, 1849) and his crossing the continent of South Africa, from Zambesi to the Congo, and thence to Louando, the capital of Angola, which took him about eighteen months (January, 1853, to June, 1854). During the following winter he retraced his steps, and in May, 1856, took ship for England, where he was received with great honour, and where he remained till 1855. Returning then, he visited the Zambesi, and spent several years in exploring that region. A narrative of the discoveries of this time was published during a visit he paid to England, 1840-65. With a view to the solution of the problem of the true source of the Nile, Livingstone entered the heart of Africa again in 1856, and in 1858 was heard of him for several years. He was baffled by inundations, the hostility of slave dealers, and by the want



of supplies, which, though forwarded from Zanzibar, were habitually delayed and plundered by those who conveyed them. Still he continued his search undaunted. Little was heard of him until, in 1872, Mr. H. M. Stanley, Commissioner of the *N. Y. Herald*, boldly pushed his way from Zanzibar to Ujiji, where he found the traveller in great destitution.

What the result of his exploration was, since Mr. Stanley left him, we do not at present know. His records, kept by him with his diary, will shortly be issued from the press.

The last days of this great man are well known. When every eye was looking, expecting to see him return in health, a despatch came from the Comand at Zanzibar with the news of his death. Far from civilized habitation, amongst the natives for whom he had worked so long, Dr. Livingstone succumbed to an attack of dysentery, which carried him off after an illness of ten days. His men embalmed the corpse as well as they were able, and brought it to Zanzibar. From thence, properly preserved, the remains were conveyed to London, where they were received with all honour, from the most learned men of England and Scotland. A simple inscription marks the spot of his death in Africa, while his body reposes in Westminster Abbey, where, on the 18th April, 1874, it was laid, in the sight of thousands of spectators. The coffin was covered by wreaths and *immortelles*, one placed there by the hand of her Majesty.

This rose, and thus passed away, one of the greatest travellers, missionaries, and philanthropists, and withal one of the simplest and most single-hearted men England has ever seen.

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POSTAL RATES, STAMP DUTIES, &c

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Postage on Letters.

The rate of Postage on letters to all parts of the Dominion of Canada is 3 cents per ½ oz., and 5 cents for every fraction of ½ oz. Unpaid letters are charged 5 cents per ½ oz. Postal Cards are issued at 1 cent each; which can also be posted to any part of the United States on affixing a 1 cent Stamp on the Card. The rate of Postage to Newfoundland is 6 cents per ½ oz., which must be prepaid.

The Postage on letters between Canada and the United States is 6 cents per ½ oz., if prepaid, and 10 cents if not prepaid; and no allowance is made for any stamps on letters representing less than the amount of Postage for which such letters are liable.

The rate for letters between any place in Canada and any part of the United Kingdom is, by the Canadian Steamship Line, sailing on Saturdays, 6 cents per half oz., and by the Cunard Steamer from New York on Wednesdays, 8 cents per ½ oz. These letters must be prepaid or they will be charged a fine of 3d. sterling on delivery.

Letters for British Colonies and Possessions beyond Sea, and for Foreign Countries, via England, must be prepaid.

Newspapers.

Newspapers posted otherwise than from the office of publication, and American or transient British papers posted or re-posted in Canada, must be prepaid 2 cents each, by stamp, or they cannot be forwarded.

Book Post.

One cent per 2 oz., is the rate for Books (bound or unbound), Handbills, Pamphlets, Circulars when in parcels, and occasional Publications, also Book and Newspaper Manuscript, Printers' Proof, Printed Matter of the same character as Circulars, Handbills, &c., all which must be prepaid by Stamp.

Circulars sent singly at 1 cent each, must be prepaid—if sealed, they are liable to letter rates.

Parcel Post.

Parcels may be forwarded betwixt any offices in Canada, at 1½ cents for every 8 oz.; weight not to exceed 4 lbs., and the Postage must be prepaid by Stamp. The parcel should have the words "By Parcel Post" plainly written on the address.

Registration.

The following are the fees which, as well as the ordinary postage, must be prepaid at the office at which posted:—

On letters to Canada, Newfoundland, or Prince Edward Island, 2 cents; on letters to any place in the United States, 5 cents; on letters to any place in the United Kingdom, 8 cents; on parcels, packets, &c., to any part of Canada, 5 cents; on books, packets, and newspapers, to the United Kingdom, 8 cents.

When letters are registered for whatever destination, both postage and registration fees on letters should be prepaid by Stamps. The postage and registration fee on letters addressed to the United Kingdom, the United States, and places abroad, must be paid wholly in stamps or money.

A Registered letter can only be delivered to the party addressed or to his or her order. The registration does not make the Post Office responsible for its safe delivery, it simply makes its transmission more secure, by rendering it practicable to trace it when passing from one place to another in Canada, and at least to the frontier or port of despatch.

Money Orders.

Money Orders, payable in the Dominion, may be obtained at any Money Order Office (of which a list can be seen at any Post Office), at the following rates:—

Under and up to \$10, 5 cents, over \$10 and not exceeding \$20, 10 cents, and 10 cents for every additional \$20 up to \$100, above which sum no single order can issue: in New Brunswick, 5 cents on each \$10.

Money Orders payable at any Money Order Office in Great Britain and Ireland, can be obtained in any Money Order Office. The orders are drawn in Sterling, the commission chargeable being for £2 and under, 25 cents; from £2 to £5, 50 cents; from £5 to £7, 75 cents; from £7 to £10, \$1. No order can be drawn for more than £10, but any number of orders for £10 each may be procured.

The rate of commission charged on orders on Newfoundland over and above the currency value of the sterling is as follows:—

For orders not exceeding £5 sterling.....	25cts.
" £5 and not exceeding £10 stg.....	50cts.
" £10 " " £15 stg.....	75cts.
" £15 " " £20 stg.....	\$1.

Money Orders are now issued on British India at the following rates:—

For sums not exceeding £2 stg.....	30cts.
Above £2 and not " £5 ".....	60cts.
" £5 " " £7 ".....	90cts.
" £7 " " £10 ".....	\$1.20.

Post Office Savings Banks.

These Savings Banks, having the direct security of the Dominion to every depositor for re-payment of all moneys deposited, with the interest due thereon, are now established at the principal Offices; and full information as to rates of interest, &c., may be obtained at any Post Office in the Dominion.

Stamp Duties.

The Stamps required by the Act, and which must be affixed to any Note, Draft, or Bill, at the time of drawing the same, are as follows:—

On every Promissory Note, Draft, or Bill of Exchange, not less than \$25, 1 cent; over \$25 and not exceeding \$50, 2 cents; and over \$50 and not exceeding \$100, 3 cents; and for every additional \$100 or fraction of \$100, 3 cents. On every Draft or Bill of Exchange executed in duplicate, for the first \$100, 2 cents on each part thereof; for every additional \$100, or fraction thereof, 2 cents. On every Draft or Bill of Exchange executed in more than two parts, for each part for the first \$100, 1 cent; for every additional \$100 or fraction thereof, 1 cent. Interest payable at maturity, to be counted in all cases as part of the principal sum.

Each stamp must be cancelled by the party using it, either by writing or stamping his name or initials on the same, with the date of the Note, Draft, or Bill on which it is affixed.

The penalty imposed for making, drawing, accepting, endorsing, signing, becoming a party to, or paying an improperly stamped instrument, or putting a wrong date on any Stamp, is \$100; and for affixing Stamps already used, \$500.

The fourth clause of the Stamp Act enacts that any cheque upon a chartered Bank or licensed Banker, or on any Savings Bank, if the same shall be payable on demand, also any Post Office money order and any municipal debenture, or coupon of such debenture, shall be free of duty under the Act.

Foreign Coins—British Value.

Crusado Nova—Portugal, 25 pd.
Dollar—Spanish, 45 pd.
Ducat—Flanders, Sweden, Austria and Saxony, 95 pd.; Den-
mark, 8 pd.
Florin—Prussia, Poland, 15 pd.; Flanders, 15 pd.; Germany
(Austria), 25
Franc, or Livre—France, 95 pd.
Guilder—Dutch, 15 pd.; German, 15 pd. to 25.
Leus d'or—(Old) 175 pd.—Louis or Napoleon—175.
Moldore—Portugal, 25 pd.
Rupia—Asia, 15 pd.
Pastry—Arabian, 5 pd.; Spanish, 25 pd.
Pistole—Spain or Barbary, 25 pd.; Italy, 175 pd.; Sicily,
175 pd.
Re—Portugal, 20th part of rd.; a Mille, 45 pd.
Rial—4 to a dollar, 63 pd.
Rix-dollar—German, 25 pd.; Dutch, Hamburg, Denmark, and
Sweden, 45 pd.
Rouble—Russian, 25 pd.
Rupee—Asia, Silver, 15 to 100; Ditto, Gold, 25 pd.

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